FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 APRIL 1985

Lebanon

Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced the resignation of his government in a statement reported by Beirut radio on 17 April. The fall of the government followed Labor and Education Minister Salim al-Huss's decision to resign because of current events in Beirut, where Amal movement gunmen clashed with followers of the Sunni militia, Al-Murabitun, on 16-17 April, according to the radio. Giving more details of the factional clashes in West Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio said that Amal and Progressive Socialist Party gunmen were tracking down the remaining Al-Murabitun forces on 17 April and had taken over the building housing Al-Murabitun's clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio, which had been silenced after receiving direct hits. The Voice of Arab Lebanon was unheard on 17 April after broadcasting a report on attempts to secure a cease-fire in West Beirut the previous evening. An Amal movement official cited by the Voice of Lebanon confirmed that Amal and its allies had taken "full control" of the situation in West Beirut on 17 April, capturing most of their opponents' positions. Amal leader Nabih Birri's house was hit by rockets earlier in the fighting, the radio noted.

Meanwhile, the Phalangist Lebanese Forces continued to shell Sidon, wounding over 20 people, Beirut radio reported. In remarks broadcast by the radio before his resignation, Prime Minister Karami urged the forces of the Christian "uprising" to withdraw from Sidon. He also rejected Israel's call to revive the Al-Naqurah talks.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Air Force hit a "very large maritime target" near Khark Island on the evening of 16 April, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Baghdad radio. Earlier, Iranian planes bombed Iraqi military targets on the southern front, according to an Iranian military report cited by Tehran radio. An Iranian spokesman subsequently denied an Iraqi claim that an Iranian aircraft was shot down in the raid, asserting that all the Iranian planes returned safely, IRNA noted.

Sudan

The composition of the provisional government will be announced "in the next 2 days," Armed Forces Commander General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab disclosed in a 16 April statement reported by SUNA. MENA listed the names of the 10 civilians nominated by the national alliance of trade unions and political parties and asserted that contacts have been made with southern rebel leader John Garang in Ethiopia. Southern leaders cited by AFP criticized the proposed makeup of the new cabinet because the three portfolios assigned to southerners will only be "secondary" posts.

In Cairo, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak received a visiting Sudanese military envoy, who stated afterward that all bilateral contracts, charters, and agreements will remain unchanged, MENA noted. As for relations with Saudi Arabia, Omdurman radio reported that General Siwar al-Dhahab has received a message from King Fahd promising to supply Sudan with fuel worth $61 million for a 3-month period.

Libya

Addressing the issue of the Sudanese southern rebel movement in an interview cited by Tripoli Radio, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said efforts are underway to ensure that John Garang's movement will neither "secede" nor continue the war following the change in regimes. Al-Qadhdhafi, who noted that he has met Garang, described him as "our ally" and urged the southerners to unite with Sudan to achieve their rights which are unattainable under "regional rule."

Israel

Egyptian Relations — Egyptian President Mubarak has "absolutely no objections" to meeting Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, but Egypt first wants to see "tangible progress" on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and on the Palestine issue, Egyptian presidential advisor Usamah al-Baz stated in remarks reported by MENA. Israeli Minister 'Ezer Weizman, in an interview broadcast by IDF radio following his meeting with Mubarak, assessed the chances for a Peres-Mubarak summit as "very good and reasonable." He also said there are "problems" to overcome before the summit is held "in a few weeks time," *THE JERUSALEM POST* stated, but this would be a task for the joint committee for summit planning which Weizman and Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali set up in their talks.

Murphy Talks — Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in remarks during his meeting with U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy said that the Jordanian initiative was "insincere" and "merely a tactical move" to bring about dialogue between the United States and the PLO, Jerusalem radio reported.

Pakistan

Eight people died when 2 days of rioting erupted in Karachi following a fatal traffic accident involving two students, London BBC World Service reported. To restore order, troops were sent in and a curfew has been imposed.

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Source Affirms Qaddumi's 'Extreme Opposition'

GF161740 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 15 Apr 85 p 17

[Exclusive from Amman]

[Excerpt] An informed Palestinian source has affirmed to *AL-WATAN* that Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] are remaining silent these days due to their extreme opposition to Yasir 'Arafat. Abu al-Lutf was quoted a few days ago as saying: If we fail to abolish the [Jordanian-Palestinian] agreement, we have to work to change Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] leadership.

Qaddumi Denies Press Report

JN161744 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1623 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has denied a report published in the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* yesterday saying that he has made statements calling for the need to cancel the Jordanian-Palestinian accord and attacking Yasir 'Arafat's leadership. Brother Abu al-Lutf said these tendentious reports are aimed at causing confusion and can only be considered as part of the war against the PLO and its legitimate leadership.

Further on Voice of PLO Interview With Nabil 'Amr

JN161920 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1558 GMT 16 Apr 85

["Part II" of interview with Fatah Revolutionary Council member Nabil 'Amr by an unidentified PLO radio reporter — date and place not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Brother Nabil, the hot issue now is the massacres perpetrated against our people's camps in Lebanon — 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah — within the framework of implementing the conspiracy of factional division in Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] warned about this situation many times. What are the practical steps and the political moves which the PLO adopted to confront this conspiracy?

['Amr] It is obvious that there is an Israeli-Phalange plan to evict the greatest possible number of Palestinians from southern Lebanon. The plan also aims at classifying [farz] people in southern Lebanon and all of Lebanon. If the plan succeeds, real and practical foundations will be laid down to divide Lebanon into factional geographical cantons. The Palestinians in southern Lebanon have linked their fate to the fate of the Lebanese nationalists.

What is taking place in Sidon and the area has removed many delusions regarding the Syrian role. Are those who have been fighting in Sidon for about 1 month and who are exposed to shells traitors, spies, and Camp David followers? About 300,000-400,000 Palestinians and Lebanese are exposed to attacks from Ja'ja' and Israel. Is the struggle mere slogans? Does the struggle mean to show Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Ahmad Jibril on the Syrian television [word indistinct]? If you cannot fight because you have agreements with Israel not to fight, then leave those alone who are fighting.

During the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and after signing the cease-fire agreement between Philip Habib and President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria, in accordance with the agreement, abandoned confrontation and we fought alone for about 3 months. Herzog, who became president of the so-called Israel, said: We, the Israelis, should reach an agreement — it can be unwritten — with the Syrians in accordance with which they will maintain the northern area and we will maintain the southern area. Of course, we can say that this is a viewpoint of an Israeli official. However, the events after the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire showed that there is limited agreement that cannot be overlooked. Are there engagements between Israel and Syria? Of course, no. Why did Syria work hard to expel the PLO from Al-Biqa' and the north? [Words indistinct] the Soviets know full well that it is not the Communist Party that is ruling in Syria. They have interests in Syria [words indistinct]. The Syrian Army is a brave Army. The retreats are not in the Army, but in the political decisionmaking and collusions. Yasir 'Arafat said: We will forgive Hafiz al-Asad for his stand in Beirut and for my ['Arafat's] expulsion from Damascus. Let us coordinate together. If you want to fight Israel, then we will fight together; if you want to solve [the problems with Israel], then we will solve them together. 'Arafat told the Soviets: Come and be a witness to our dialogue and agreement with Hafiz al-Asad. Al-Asad rejected this in principle. Why? He who wants to fight Israel cannot intentionally establish bad relations with neighboring countries. If Hafiz al-Asad wants to fight Israel, then he should improve his relations with Jordan, because Jordan is his strategic interior; with Iraq, because it is also a strategic interior; and with Lebanon.

If you want to fight, call for an Arab summit and present a plan of strategic balance that comprises Iraq, the PLO, Jordan, and Egypt.

Why is Al-Asad not working hard to bring Egypt back to the Arab ranks, although important developments took place in Egypt? It is in our interest as an Arab nation to bring Egypt within our ranks. Egypt should return through dialogue. All the Egyptian people are ready to return to the Arab fold and to play their role. This shows that the Syrian regime's slogans are not serious. These slogans aim at misguiding the Arb people.

[Reporter] We thank Brother Nabil 'Amr for this interesting meeting.

['Amr] Thank you, I hope that our radio will achieve success and progress.

PNSF Condemns Husayn-'Arafat Coordination

JN161523 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 16 Apr (SANA) — The Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] has strongly condemned the current joint steps and coordination between Husayn and 'Arafat to implement their joint agreement which deprives the PLO of its right to independent representation and forfeits the Palestinian

people's national program and their right to their national soil. This came in a statement issued after an urgent meeting of the PNSF leadership here. The meeting studied the recent political, military, and social developments in the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas, especially the situation in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps in southern Lebanon. The conferees also reviewed the latest developments of the Palestine question on the Arab and international levels in light of the recent 'Arafat-Murphy activities.

The PNSF leadership warned brothers and friends of the consequences of the dealings between 'Arafat and the Jordanian regime and emphasized the need to adhere to independent representation of the Palestinian Arab people. The leadership rejected all attempts at reaching a partnership or giving a mandate.

The leadership emphasized the need to continue coordination with the Lebanese National Democratic Front and the Lebanese national forces in order to strengthen our people's steadfastness in the camps and Sidon and to confront the aggression committed against our people by the agent elements in the Lebanese Forces in cooperation with Israeli occupation forces. The leadership announced that a higher committee was formed to follow up on the situation of the people who have been expelled from their areas in southern Lebanon and to provide them with every means of economic protection until they finally return to the areas they have left as a result of the Zionist-isolationist treachery.

The leadership concluded its statement by affirming the need to continue to confront conspiracies in the Lebanese, Palestinian, and Jordanian arenas and to adhere to the Front's program, which is based on the PLO Charter, the national program, and the resolutions of the legitimate PNC sessions. Moreover, the front affirmed the strategic and crucial Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian cohesion, which is backed by Arab and world progressive and liberation forces.

Israeli Corporal To Be Killed Unless Demands Met

NC171050 Paris AFP in English 0913 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Beirut, April 17 (AFP) — An Israeli soldier has been kidnapped by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on the occupied West Bank and will be killed within 48 hours unless Palestinian fighters held by Israel are released, a PLO spokesman said in a call to a foreign news agency here today. The anonymous spokesman said that Corporal Levi Ilya was kidnapped last Wednesday at the Kadima settlement, which is between Ramallah and Jerusalem. The soldier will be killed unless the Israelis release members of what was described as the "Force 17" group of Palestinian fighters. The PLO said they were "kidnapped" several days ago by an Israeli warship in Cypriot territorial waters.

Voice of PLO Notes Formation of 'Operation Team'

JN161907 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1623 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The PLO has announced that the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces and all the nationalist forces in Sidon, southern Lebanon, have linked all their military units to a joint operation team in order to confront the escalation of the Zionist-isolationist attack against Sidon, the camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and the surrounding mountains. In a statement distributed by WAFA, the PLO said that the joint operation team began assuming its tasks in leading the field and military action in the area.

BAHRAIN

Omani Sultan Qabus Continues Visit to Manama

Talks Begin

GF161800 Manama WAKH in English 1700 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 16 Apr (WAKH) — Official Bahraini-Omani talks began here this evening under the chairmanship of the Amir of Bahrain H.H. Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and H.M. Sultan Qabus of Oman.

On the Bahraini side, the talks were attended by Prime Minister H.E. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the crown prince and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defence Force [BDF] H.E. Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, Minister of Education Dr 'Ali Muhammad Fakhru, Minister of Information Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman Al-Mu'ayyad, Minister of Housing Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah, Chief of Staff of BDF Brigadier Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah and director general of the prime minister's office Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mutawa'.

The Omani side to the talks included Deputy Prime Minister for Legal Affairs H.H. Sa'd Fahd ibn Mahmud, Minister of Education, and Youth Affairs Yahya Mahfuz al-Mundhuri, Minister of Information 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Defence Undersecretary Hassan ibn Ihsan and the Omani Ambassador to Bahrain Ghalib Abdallah Ubran.

The talks are likely to focus on bilateral relations in the framework of Arab Gulf Cooperation Council and the latest developments in the Arabian Gulf region besides the situation in Arab and international arenas.

Foreign Minister on Talks

GF161926 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1815 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 16 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has affirmed the depth of the bonds and understanding between Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman.

In statement following the conclusion of the official session of talks between the Bahraini side, led by Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and the Omani side, led by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the foreign minister said that during the meeting they discussed all issues concerning the two countries in particular and those that concern the region in general. He said that the two countries have identical views on all issues discussed. This is a result of firm joint principles and understanding, and joint national interests.

Shaykh Mubarak described the meeting as extremely fruitful. Concerning the forthcoming GCC meeting, scheduled to convene in the Sultanate of Oman, the Bahraini foreign minister expressed confidence that the meeting will have a great effect on building and strengthening the GCC.

He affirmed that the summit meeting will doubtlessly lay the foundation, the principles, and the plans that the GCC will implement on the ministerial level, stressing that these meetings stem from basic cooperation. Every meeting at such a level will bring new momentum.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, the Bahraini foreign minister affirmed that the war issue was one of the important topics discussed at the meeting. He said that Sultan Qabus has expressed his views on this issue as well as his highness the amir of Bahrain.

He said that there was agreement between Bahrain and Oman on consolidating and activating international action on this matter.

Concerning other Arab issues that have been discussed, the Bahraini foreign minister said: we have reviewed a number of the current Arab issues. He said that what is happening in the Arab arena are the concern of the GCC, the Sultanate of Oman and the State of Bahrain.

He said that the session dwelt on a number of issues concerning the two countries in various fields.

Oman's Al-'Alawi Reviews Talks

GF170709 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 16 Apr (WAKH) — Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi has affirmed that the Omani-Bahraini talks that convened today between Sultan Qabus of Oman and Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah comprehensively discussed bilateral relations, the means to promote them, and the need to continue consultations among officials of the two governments.

In a statement to the press following the session of talks regarding the Iraq-Iran war, Al-'Alawi said that the two countries discussed the means that will best assist in creating the suitable atmosphere for ending the current conflict between Iraq and Iran.

He said that the sides agreed on the necessity for supporting all the efforts of the United Nations and its secretary general to achieve common ground between the two warring countries which would allow them to reach agreement to end this war.

Concerning cooperation between the Sultanate of Oman and the State of Bahrain, he said that during the talks, ways for enhancing cooperation between the two countries were discussed. He hoped that the consultation and exchange of visits between officials of the two countries would continue in the interests of their peoples.

He said: His Majesty Sultan Qabus has expressed to his highness the amir of the State of Bahrain his deep appreciation for the great reception given on the arrival of his majesty.

Answering a question on whether the Sultanate's preparations for the sixth meeting of the GCC summit were discussed during the talks, he said: These preparations have not been discussed. It it still early. Without a doubt, and in due time, Sultan Qabus will exchange views with his brothers the leaders of the region, foremost of whom is His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah, amir of the State of Bahrain, on all matters that will be presented during the Muscat summit meeting.

Concerning the Arab situation, he said that during the talks, they reviewed the Arab situation in general. He did not elaborate.

Regarding the Palestinian issue, expecially with the framework of his majesty Sultan's visit to Jordan and Egypt, Al-'Alawi said that the forthcoming visit of Sultan Qabus to Jordan and Egypt will come within the framework of the relations between the Sultanate of Oman and these two countries, but the leaders must refer to such developing issues in their meetings.

Commentary Views Visit

GF161718 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 16 Apr (WAKH) — Radio Bahrain affirmed that the exchange of visits by the two leaders of Bahrain and Oman achieve further integration and direct the two countries potentials in the favour of their peoples.

In a commentary, Radio Bahrain said that the current visit by H.M. Sultan Qabus of Oman to Bahrain comes at a time our region witnesses political, economic and social changes.

The radio affirmed the visit comes within the constant meetings among the two countries officials for exchange of views. These meetings will enable them to take unified stands emerging from the aims of the GCC on all levels to confront challenges against the region.

Concluding, the radio said the visit increases the friendly relations which join the two brotherly countries.

KUWAIT

Minister al-Rashid Denies Resignation Rumors

GF161202 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 15 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] Kuwait's Minister of State for Cabinet Affaris, Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, yesterday denied speculation that some government ministers were likely to resign.

"These rumours are absolutely groundless," he said.

The government held its ordinary session yesterday in an 'atmosphere of cooperation' he said.

He urged citizens to desregard such rumours particularly those "related to important issues."

Assembly Condemns Muslim Persecution in Bulgaria

LD161513 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1350 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Apr (KUNA) — Today the National Assembly denounced the persecution, harmful abuse, and interference in the religious beliefs of the Muslims in the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at forcing them to abandon these beliefs.

The assembly appealed to those with a free conscience, Muslims and others of all regions in the world, to intervene positively to stop this process.

This was stated in a statement issued by the Assembly after a proposal put forward by five deputies was passed by a majority of 42. Here is the text of the statement:

In the name of God the merciful and compassionate. A statement from the Kuwaiti National Assembly concerning (?the persecution) of Muslims in the Bulgarian Republic.

The Kuwaiti National Assembly follows with great regret the escalating and regrettable events in the Bulgarian Republic that are aimed at bringing disrepute to its Muslim citizens and offending the feelings of Muslims all over the world. These events are aiming to apply unlawful and unjust pressures on these citizens by various means of abuse and harm: interfering in their religious faith and compelling them to abandon it, changing their names and titles, giving up their Islamic principles, fighting them through their livelihoods by (?closing off) their means of livelihood and work opportunities, indeed by interning them in prisons without a crime except their adherence to their principles, and by forcing them to leave their homeland to become destitute; all of this is in conflict with the principles of human rights, the freedom of belief, and the foundations on which the International Charter of Human Rights is based.

The Kuwaiti National Assembly, while it expresses the conscience of the Kuwaiti people and denounces this persecution, appeals to all Muslims and others who have a free conscience in all parts of the world to positivevly intervene to stop this process.

Further Reports on CSSR's Chnoupek Visit

Press Release Issued

LD162157 Kuwait KUNA in English 1557 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 16 (KUNA) — Kuwait and Czechoslovakia Tuesday renewed calls for a complete Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and for restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights.

A press release issued here at the conclusion of Czech Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit to Kuwait noted that both states were following with concern the deteriorating Mideast situation.

The affirmed that a just and durable Mideast peace should be based on guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate and inalienable rights including the right to an independent state on

national soil in addition to a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

Both sides renewed backing to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to its participation, at equal footing, in all efforts targetting a just and durable Middle East settlement.

Kuwait appreciated Czechoslovakia's just stands toward this cause, the release said.

The two countries expressed "utmost concern" over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran armed dispute and expressed hope that a peaceful, just and speedy settlement to the problem would be finalized. The two sides hailed all international and regional initiatives and efforts exerted to end the conflict.

The press release noted that the official talks, held in atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding tackled bilateral relations and means of upgrading them in various fields.

Both parties' views on the presence of other possible areas for mutual cooperation that can be exploited for deepening their relations, were identical, the release went on.

The two countries expressed deep worry over the growing threats against world peace and security posed by deteriorating international relations and the presence of several, so far, insoluble problems.

They agreed that preserving global peace and security is the present most important joint responsibility facing humanity, it added.

Kuwaiti-Czech talks covered the importance for abating present worldwide tensions so as to achieve progress toward comprehensive disarmament.

Both countries expressed conviction that international relations should be based on mutual respect, non-intervention in internal affairs, non-use of force and respect of sovereignty, independence and regional security.

Kuwait and Czechoslovakia, after reviewing current global economic situation, stressed the importance of doubling efforts to speed up development of Third World countries.

They expressed the need for continuing endeavor to help create a new international economic order based on justice, democracy and equality.

The release noted that both parties have expressed satisfaction with the outcome of Chnoupek's visit while the guest appreciated the warm welcome he received here. Chnoupek met with H.H the amir and conveyed a message from Czech president renewing invitation to H.H. to visit Czechoslovakia.

Chnoupek has invited Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad to visit his country. Sheikh Sabah accepted the invitation, the date of which to be fixed later.

Departs for Aden

LD162205 Kuwait KUNA in English 1904 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 16 (KUNA) — The foreign minister of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek left Kuwait for Aden this evening at the end of a three-day official visit.

Chnoupek was seen off at the airport by acting premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad, foreign undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, the Czech ambassador and other senior foreign ministry officials.

During his visit, Chnoupek held talks with the acting premier on bilateral and international issues.

QATAR

AL-'ARAB: U.S. Mideast Policy 'Blackmailing'

GF161600 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 16 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Qatari daily *AL-'ARAB* said the tour of the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy of the Middle East is but a continuation of the U.S. policy of blackmailing and manoeuvering which aims at weakening the Arab position and creating a state of division of force the Arabs to accept matters they turned down in the past.

The paper said that there was an Arab consensus regarding the convening of an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by the Soviet Union and other concerned parties. But however, this conference was opposed by the U.S. and the Zionists and that the United States also tried to block efforts for the participation by the Soviet Union in talks on the Middle East conflict under the umbrella of the United Nations.

The paper called for facing this American position saying that the Arabs should stick to the holding of the international conference which enjoyed the support of the Arab world and the international community.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Speaks at Eastern Region Base

LD170932 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1335 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Dhahran, 16 Apr (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and auditor general, made an inspection tour of the Eastern Region Command.

He was welcomed on arrival at the command's headquarters by His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad ibn Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of the Eastern Region; Staff Air Lieutenant General 'Abdallah al-Hamdan, Air Force commander; Staff Lieutenant General Nasir ibn Faraj al-Qahtani, commander of the Eastern Region; Colonel Turki ibn Nasir 'Abd al-'Aziz,

commander of King 'Abd al-'Aziz Air Base staff; and a number of senior Armed Forces officers in the Eastern Region.

Soon after the arrival, the royal anthem was played while the guard of honor took the salute. Afterward, his royal highness inspected a number of land forces units and saw a number of military displays.

Afterward, His Highness Prince Sultan proceeded to the Officers' Club at the Institute of Technical Studies at King 'Abd al-'Aziz Air Base, where he met with the cadets at the base.

His highness talked about the progress and development of the Armed Forces . In this connection he said: In the recent past we were honored as Armed Forces by the inauguration of King Khalid's military town which was graced by the attendance of his majesty, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, and by the defense ministers of the GCC of the Arab Gulf states.

He said that the world is in a rage and is devouring itself. We in the Arab and Islamic area live in security, safety, and peace under Islam. All this is due to God's grace, who made us guardians of the two holiest mosques, the birthplaces of the spirit of fraternity and humanity which surged forward to reach all regions of the world.

As I always say to you, you shoulder greater responsibility than any other state or force in the world because you are a force of peace and Islam. You are required to protect the faith and its pillars, lead it to victory, and through it bring peace and security. His Royal Highness Prince Sultan affirmed: Our armed land, sea, and air forces and our air defense are considered an effective force. We do not say that they have become complete, but they are proceeding on the sound road with God's grace and the grace of his exalted majesty, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces; his royal highness the loyal crown prince; and his majesty's wise government.

His highness said: The proud Saudi people look up to you, as they have been looking up to your fathers and your forefathers, as the bearers of the trust. You have upheld this trust and the true Islamic faith and Arab spirit. You also possess technology. His highness affirmed the need to look to the future and said that to stop, heaving reached this point, is something that the Kingdom will not accept. The Kingdom is proceeding, but slowly, carefully, and intelligently.

His highness talked about the fraternal relations between the Kingdom and the Arab and Islamic states, noting that these relations are the focus of care and attention. He said: We are a country that builds and does not demolish, that endures harm so long as it does not affect the dignity of the state or the beloved Saudi citizen. This is why we do not cherish wars but reject them. At the same time, we do not condone abuse but reject it.

His Highness Prince Sultan said that when the Kingdom's Armed Forces were created they were not for aggression, subversion, or destruction — and they will continue to serve now and in the future — but to serve the faith and the entire Islamic world according to our ability and resources.

Therefore, I pray to almighty God to grant victory to his faith and make his word supreme. May he lead us on the right path as a flock who have have returend to the right and will not lead others astray. May he uphold the banner of jihad and make you always bearers of the banner of jihad whenever you are called upon to do so. God protects you all and may he preserve our faith and our security and grant this great country power and strength.

Afterward, as his highness left the club, he was accorded a great send-off.

U.S. Gen Vessey Tours National Guard Headquarters

LD162100 Riyadh SPA in English 1910 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, April 16, SPA — Visiting U.S. Chief of Joint Staff General John Vessey today made an orientation tour of the National Guard's headquarters.

Later, General Vessey and his accompanying delegation visited King Khalid Military College and were briefed by its commander Prince Mut'eb on its activities.

Riyadh Views Commerce Group in U.S., Saudi Economy

LD171013 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Apr 85

[From the "News and Comment" program by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The Saudi delegation of businessmen continues its visit to the United States, which aims to consolidate the commercial exchange between the two countries.

The Kingdom was able, in a brilliantly successful way, to control its economic fate and to stress its ability to continue the development process in a natural way despite all the events that affected the oil market. This is what the international economic experts say when they review and analyze developments in the Saudi economy.

The state budget for the new fiscal year came as a faithful expression of the bright side of the national ability that balanced the budget and conentrated on making progress in the field of development. This, in spite of the basic structure of the development, was fulfilled in a way that surpassed all expectations and included all the sectors of life, especially education, health, communications, and social and agricultural affairs; all efforts now are directed toward the complementary operations of fulfilling the development and, at the same level of generous spending, to continue the process of comprehensively constructing everything the nation and citizens need. This made the director general of the EEC external relations say that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia can be proud of its modern factories and its developed methods in producing petrochemicals.

In this concern comes the visit of the Saudi businessmen to the United States within the framework of Saudi movement on the international arena to find balanced cooperation between the Kingdom and the international community in the fields of commerce and transforming the technology of the Kingdom, together

with the increase of the Kingdom's exports to the United States. As the chairman of the businessmen's delegation and under secretary of the Ministry of Commerce said: The Kingdom is pursuing its industrial, commercial, agricultural, and educational wealth; it relies on the private sector, since 98 percent of agricultural projects are carried out by the private sector. He stressed that the current budget is free from deficit. This gives a firm and reassuring picture for the success of the Saudi economy and its ability to succeed even further. The chairman of the delegation expressed the Kingdom's wish to widen its exports to the United States so that a balance is reached in the commercial surplus in the same way that the Americans are trying to do with Japan.

UAE

Oil Minister Reportedly Escapes Assassination Attempt

GF161904 Manama SADA AL-USBU' in Arabic
16 Apr 85 p 20

[From "Behind the Scenes"]

[Text] Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, escaped an assassination attempt last week. Press reports from Beirut said that a car tried to run over Dr al-'Utaybah in front of his house when he was walking with economic experts who participated in a petroleum seminar in Abu Dhabi.

The minister and those who were with him tried to avoid the car by throwing themselves on the side of the road but the car tried to run over them again. Dr al-'Utaybah opened fire on the car with his gun and the car fled.

A year ago news reports claimed that an armed American woman had been arrested on her way to Abu Dhabi to assassinate the minister.

PDRY

Ja'far, Economic Delegation Depart for CSSR

GF161816 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The Yemeni side in the Yemeni-CSSR joint economic committee left Aden today led by Deputy Planning Minister Dr Ja'far Hamid Muhammad in order to attend the 4th session of the joint economic committee to be held in Prague. The joint committee will discuss the details of cooperation for the second 5-year plan period.

ANA said that Dr Ja'far Hamid is carrying a written message from Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, for Dr Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier and member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, on bolstering economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Arab Economic Development Fund Official Departs

GF161446 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Brother Muhammad al-'Imadi, director general of the Arab Economic and Social Development Fund, left Aden today after a visit to our country.

Mubarak Receives Letter From Qatari Ruler

NC161547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1509 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a letter today from Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the ruler of Qatar. This note was in response to one he sent the Qatari ruler. President Mubarak's message concerned a number of developments affecting the Palestinian issue and Egypt's efforts to establish a just and comprehensive Middle East peace.

Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid had already received a copy of the letter from Ambassador Sultan al-Kawari, head of the Qatari interests section in Cairo, during their meeting today.

Al-Baz Discourses on Relations With Sudan, Israel

NC161733 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, said that President Husni Mubarak would be glad to visit Sudan at any time. However, he said, visits do not count; continued communication and what Egypt is willing to do for Sudan are the important things.

Al-Baz made this remark after the meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Lieutenant General Engineer Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council. Al-Baz noted that President Mubarak has the same view of Egyptian-Sudanese relations as Sudan's leaders. It is a permanent relationship that transcends any passing event.

The recent episode in Sudan further highlighted the profound nature of Egyptian-Sudanese relations and demonstrated how durable and decisive they are. Every exchange between President Mubarak and the Sudanese leadership, including today's meeting with Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, has underscored that. Egypt, according to Al-Baz, is a bulwark for Sudan and vice versa.

Asked about the communication between Sudan's leaders on the one hand, and Libya, Ethiopia, and the Soviet Union on the other, Al-Baz declared: This has absolutely no impact on Egyptian-Sudanese relations. Sudan may have good relations with any country, provided this serves Sudan's interests. Anything that benefits Sudan benefits Egypt as well.

Al-Baz added: We have always said, and Sudan's leaders are saying this now, that Egypt is ready to reach out to everyone. We are prepared to do so without any reservations or complexes whatsoever. There are no restraints or barriers on our communication with any given country. This position, Al-Baz noted, is shared by Sudan's new leaders. Al-Baz also made it clear that integration is a formula that was chosen by both countries, and that such formulas always develop and change. The roots of Egyptian-Sudanese relations lie far deeper than such formulas, temporary as they are. The essence of these relations outlasts any agreement or any legal or formal convention. He added: It is perfectly clear that Sudan has remained faithful to all its agreements and relations with Egypt.

Speaking to Egyptian and foreign reporters, Dr al-Baz denied that Sudan's envoy has requested that former President Ja'far Numayri be handed over. It is too early to discuss Numayri's future, Dr al-Baz said. Numayri himself has not made any decisions; the Sudanese Government has not either. However, Dr al-Baz did express his belief that the current arrangements are both satisfactory and largely acceptable.

Dr al-Baz said that Egypt has treated former President Numayri just as it should have, the way that every Sudanese, Arab, or Egyptian would expect. Al-Baz added: Egypt, meanwhile, respects the decisions of any Arab people, and does not tolerate the slightest interference in the affairs of any fraternal Arab country.

Al-Baz noted that former President Numayri is not involved in any political activity, and that his presence in Cairo has no political significance. The only significant things are Egypt's cultural role and its special relations with Sudan.

Answering a question on the visit to Cairo by U.S. envoy Richard Murphy, who is currently touring the region, Usamah al-Baz said: We expect him tomorrow. This is an exploratory visit, which he is making as part of America's contacts in the region.

We view the very fact that the United States is making an effort as something positive, which we want to develop and build upon. However, we have a realistic estimation of the scope of U.S. action over the past few weeks.

When asked about President Mubarak's readiness to meet with Shim'on Peres, Dr al-Baz pointed to President Mubarak's repeated assurances that he has absolutely no objections to meeting with any official. However, any such meeting should do more than promote Egypt's national interests; it should benefit the Arab issue as well.

Dr al-Baz said it is hard to speculate on the timing of President Mubarak's meeting with Shim'on Peres. It depends on fast-breaking events in the region, and on certain developments that Egypt views as necessary for the success of such a meeting.

Dr Usamah al-Baz said that Egypt is demanding an end to Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon, and that there be progress on the Palestinian and Tabah issues. Dr al-Baz declared: We are ready to discuss any other subject and are always prepared for talks that might consolidate peace and create a better climate between us. Al-Baz highlighted the need for positive action on a number of subjects. These concern not only Egypt and Israel, but the Arabs and Israel.

Al-Baz had this to say on a Mubarak-Peres meeting: Such a meeting depends on whether any progress is made. In principle, President Mubarak has no objection to meeting with the Israeli prime minister. What is always important is that such a meeting be held at the appropriate time, so that good results will be achieved. This stems from our interest in improving relations with Israel. We would like to make some progress on certain other issues as well, since we did not sign a separate agreement. What we did sign was a document that committed both of us to work

for a just solution to the Middle East question. This will always remain our goal.

On the return of Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Dr Usamah al-Baz said: He will return when the situation improves and when our exchanges become more frequent. Dr al-Baz noted: Exchanges take place between Egypt and Israel; there is no crisis here. There are signs of improvement which should increase each day.

Dr al-Baz emphasized that there should be more than talk about improving the situation. There should be tangible progress in their withdrawal from southern Lebanon and on the Palestinian issue as well.

Answering a question on yesterday's events in the Israeli Cabinet regarding Weizman's visit to Cairo, Dr al-Baz said: This is an internal Israeli problem that does not concern us. However, Egypt is watching and analyzing the situation in order to understand domestic conditions in Israel.

In response to another question, Dr al-Baz said: Egypt does not ask the United States to pressure Israel, because we know there are limits to everything. The United States is a partner to the Middle East issue because of its special relations with Israel, and its friendship with several Arab countries. The United States is providing aid to Israel and has interests in the region. In our opinion, it has a responsibility to try to solve the Palestinian issue. We agreed on this at Camp David. The Camp David agreement is a tripartite pact; it is neither bilateral nor unilateral. Dr al-Baz added: The United States promised to play an effective role; our demands on the United States do not exceed its own promises.

On Weizman's visit to Egypt, Dr al-Baz noted: Egypt is watching both the results of this visit and any subsequent developments. We are always prepared for exchanges with Israeli officials; exchanges with Israel have never stopped.

Responding to a question on the talks that Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, had with officials in Jordan, Dr al-Baz declared: It is still too early to evaluate the talks between our brothers in Jordan and Richard Murphy.

Al-Baz gave this answer to a question on whether Murphy will be bringing any new ideas on the Middle East: We do not want to jump to any conclusions. I believe we must give the current efforts some time to mature. We do not expect any miracles from a simple meeting that will be followed by others.

Further on Sudanese Military Council Member's Visit

Comments on Mubarak Meeting

NC161312 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, has stressed that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are firm and strong. He described these relations as "everlasting" and said that there is nothing that can discredit them.

Following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, Khalil said: As we have stated in our communiques, all contracts, charters, and agreements will remain as they are, as will Sudan's relations with foreign countries. He indicated that a paragraph in the communique was devoted to Egyptian-Sudanese relations.

The Sudanese envoy said that Egyptian moral support for Sudan has continued. He added: I have come to Egypt to confirm this. He indicated that the message he delivered from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab to President Mubarak explains that the Armed Forces and the Sudanese people are in full agreement, and that they appreciate Egypt's moral support.

The Sudanese envoy said that President Mubarak has assured him that Egypt's moral support for Sudan will continue.

The Sudanese envoy stressed that the situation in Sudan is now stable. Asked whether the period of transition to a civilian government in Sudan will be over 6 months, he replied that it will be a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 2 years.

Concerning whether the new Sudanese leaders' contacts with Libya, Ethiopia, and the Soviet Union will affect Egyptian-Sudanese relations, the Sudanese envoy said: Egyptian-Sudanese relations will not be affected. Answering another question, he denied that the Transitional Military Council has requested [talaba] that former President Ja'far Numayri be sent back to Sudan. He said: This has not happened.

The Sudanese envoy was asked to elaborate on a statement by a Sudanese spokesman yesterday that Sudan will act to free its foreign policy from restrictions. He was asked to define what he meant by restriction. He replied that his country has declared that there will be a democratic system, freedom of expression, and freedom of the press. If there are any restrictions on these freedoms, we will remove them.

On Sudan's relations with neighboring states, the Sudanese envoy said that Sudan will work to improve these relations without animosity. Concerning the situation in the south, he said that dialogue is underway with the Sudanese of the south. The working formula during the transitional period will depend on eliminating the problems in this area.

Answering a question on whether the date of President Mubarak's visit to Sudan was set during the meeting, the Sudanese envoy said: We welcome President Mubarak at any time.

Departs With Mubarak Message

NC161817 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, left Cairo this afternoon. During his visit, which lasted several hours, he was received by President Husni Mubarak.

In a predeparture statement, Khalil said that he had received a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak for General 'Abd

al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, head of the Transitional Military Council and Sudanese Armed Forces commander in chief.

Khalil noted that General Siwar al-Dhahab's message to President Husni Mubarak contained gratitude to the Egyptian president, who had followed the recent events in Sudan with great interest. He said that the message also pertained to the establishment of security in both north and south Sudan.

Dr Wajih Shindi, minister of tourism and civil aviation, saw Lieutenant General Khalil off the airport.

Former Sudan Foreign Minister Leaves for Khartoum

NC170512 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Former Sudanese Foreign Minister 'Uthman Hashim left Cairo for Khartoum tonight aboard a Sudanese plane.

'Uthman Hashim had arrived in Cairo with former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

Israel's Weizman Comments on Meeting With Mubarak

NC161516 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — After his nearly 2-hour meeting with President Husni Mubarak today Israeli Minister of State 'Ezer Weizman said that some outstanding bilateral problems were discussed during the session.

He said: We do indeed have problems, and whoever denies this cannot see what is right in front of him. However, we believe these problems can be solved, and that we must make additional efforts to do so.

He added: President Mubarak and I exchanged views onthe sort of action we must take to solve these problems.

Answering a question on a possible meeting between President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Weizman said: I am sure President Mubarak will meet Peres once the proper arrangements have been made. He added that this meeting will be very positive, provided careful preparations have been made beforehand.

Asked about the timing of such a meeting, Weizman said: When the proper arrangements have been made.

In response to another question, Weizman noted that he will brief the Israeli Cabinet on the results of his meeting with President Mubarak. He also commented on his session with President Mubarak, and said: We discussed a number of subjects, but I cannot reveal them. Weizman described Egyptian-Israeli relations as follows: They are less than we expected and cooler than they were. I think they could be warmer.

GDR's Kleiber, Delegation Continue Visit

Received by Mubarak

NC170805 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and his accompanying delegation at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister of higher education and scientific research, and GDR ambassador in Cairo Hans-Juergen Weitz, attended the meeting.

Meeting With Mubarak Detailed

NC170855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0810 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has received a message from GDR President Erich Honecker. Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, delivered the message to his excellency during a meeting today. This was stated by Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister of higher education and scientific research, who attended the meeting. He said that during the meeting, the conferees reviewed bilateral cooperation. The talks affirmed that views are identical on several issues, primarily the efforts being made to achieve world peace.

Hilmi also said that the discussions dealt with ways of promoting bilateral relations in the spheres of agriculture, industry, economy, and education, particularly technical education. He pointed out that emphasis was placed on bolstering bilateral cooperation in all fields, especially in the iron and steel industry, automobile and agricultural equipment industry, and technical education. The GDR is expected to establish a number of technical and industrial schools and institutes as part of the bilateral cooperation.

Following the meeting, Kleiber said that views are identical between the GDR and Egypt on current issues, primarily the issue of maintaining peace. He expressed his country's readiness to increase the areas of bilateral cooperation. He pointed out that during the meeting, he discussed aspects of agricultural and industrial cooperation as well as university and vocational education.

Two Agreements Signed

NC162058 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1920 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Egypt and the GDR signed two agreements today pertaining to the implementation of a number of projects for the Egyptian Supply Ministry. The total cost of these projects will be approximately $24 million.

The agreements were signed by Dr Naji Shatlah, supply and internal trade minister, and by Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, who is currently visiting Egypt.

Under the first agreement, which costs $10 million, the GDR will renovate three mills and construct 112 silos, which have an overall capacity of 60,000 tons for storing grain. These two projects will be completed within 2 years.

Under the second agreement, which costs $14 million, the GDR will build 200 silos, with a total capacity of 92,000 tons, for hulling mills. The GDR will also renovate two hulling mills in Alexandria and Al-Gharbiyah, which have a daily output of 200 tons each. These projects also will be completed in 2 years.

USSR Academy of Sciences Official Visits Cairo

Received by 'Abd al-Majid

NC151856 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Apr (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid received Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, today. The meeting was also attended by the Soviet ambassador to Cairo, Aleksandr Belonogov, and Ambassador Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, director of the Egyptian Diplomatic Institute.

The meeting included a review of bilateral relations, and of international issues of mutual interest.

Meets With Mubarak

NC170949 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0817 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (MENA) — Today Pesident Husni Mubarak received Yevgeniy Primakov, director of oriental studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, who is currently visiting Cairo. Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, and Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Aleksandr Belonogov, attended the meeting which was held at Al-'Urubah Palace.

Comments on Mubarak Meeting

NC171111 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (MENA) — Dr Yevgeniy Primakov, director of oriental studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, described his meeting today with President Mubarak as successful. He said that during the meeting, President Mubarak expressed Egypt's views on the Middle East situation. Primakov expressed his optimism over current Egyptian-Soviet relations. He said that his visit, which will last for 1 week, is at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry Diplomatic Institute. Primakov is to deliver lectures there and at *AL-AHRAM's* Strategic Studies Institute. Primakov met with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid yesterday.

Abu Ghazalah Addresses Naval Ceremony 16 Apr

NC162003 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Alexandria, 16 Apr (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, raised the Egyptian flag over a number of new naval vessels today. This marked their entry into our naval combat force.

These vessels include a new frigate from China and a number of launches for the Coast Guard. These launches are the first of a number of such boats built in the United States.

Abu Ghazalah delivered a speech on the occasion. He said: The addition of this number of new vessels to our naval combat force represents new strength for Egyptian sea power. It will create new naval forces capable of protecting our coasts and securing sea-lanes in the Red and Mediterranean Seas.

In his speech, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah called on the Navy to pay attention to training, care for its equipment, and to keep morale high. He noted that Egypt spends a great deal on weapons for its Armed Forces.

The field marshal concluded by saying that the threats that surround us will always keep us vigilant, eager, and prepared.

The commander of the Naval Forces, Vice Admiral 'Ali Tawfiq Jad, also spoke. He said the Navy is proceeding firmly in replacing its old units. This is due to our leaders' keen interest in developing the Naval Forces, thus allowing them to repulse any act of aggression and preserve peace.

Vice Admiral Jad emphasized that the Navy will always be prepared to sacrifice in order to protect Egypt's sovereignty over its territorial waters and to secure navigation in international waterways.

The flag raising ceremony was also attended by Lieutenant General Sayyid Hamdi, commander of the Air Defense Forces; Alexandria Governor Major General Fawzi Ma'az; senior Armed Forces commanders, and former Naval Forces commanders.

Abu Ghazalah Reaffirms Commitment to Sudan's Defense

NC162027 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Alexandria, 16 Apr (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has emphasized Egypt's commitment to the joint defense agreement with Sudan. He added that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are everlasting, and are governed by mutual interest.

Speaking to journalists in Alexandria today, the field marshal noted that Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi's current visit to Jordan falls within the framework of our excellent bilateral relations. He added that political and military coordination between Egypt and Jordan takes place at the highest level.

According to Abu Ghazalah, the state-of-the-art "Sky Guard" antiaircraft missile will be in service with the Air Defense Forces by October. He added that contracts to procure new vessels for minesweeping and hunting have been signed, and that the first

two ships of this class will join our Navy in a few months. Contracts for manufacturing tanks have also been signed, and work is already under way to build a factory for this purpose.

Abu Ghazalah stressed that Egypt's military industry has gained such international stature that several countries have expressed their desire to launch joint military production ventures with us.

NPUG Statement Calls for Cabinet Resignation

PM161437 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 10 Apr 85 p 7

["Text" of statement issued by NPUG Central Secretariat on 7 April: "NPUG Warns of Coming Disaster: We Demand Cabinet Resignation Because of its Inability To Work as a Team"]

[Excerpts] The parasites have scored a crushing victory after the government succumbed to their threats and submitted to their will. The government issued decisions rescinding the economic decisions that it made last January with the aim of controlling imports. Thus the system of importing without currency transfer, which was the cause of losing control on imports, has been reinstated; the black market has become permitted and even legalized for the currency dealers; and the U.S. dollar has resumed its dominance over the Egyptian pound in the domestic markets. As a result, the government has lost its credibility after being defeated in the first real battle with the mafia of the open-door policy.

Thanks to the so-called national papers, the active role of the newspaper *AL-WAFD*, and the ambiguous stand of the newspaper *AL-SHA'B*, the parasites have been able to mislead public opinion; they have made large sections of the population believe that Egypt is facing a "dollar crisis," to the extent that this new idol, which some people worship, has alone become responsible for all the hardships the citizen is suffering, beginning with the overflow of sewers to the incidents of kidnapping which those papers publish under banner headlines. That idol has its own priests, the leading currency dealers and those banks whose managers' knowledge of banking transactions is limited to money changing, satisfying the politicians and their kinsfolk, and exporting tons of dollars. The Egyptians are told that all they have to do is to submit to those priests whom the Court of Ethics described as "mafia of the open-door policy" and to obey their orders. There is no better evidence than this to show the danger of parasitic capital assuming control of newspapers, particularly government newspapers, and to show the effect this has in distorting facts.

In fact the crisis is quite the opposite, it is created by the mafia of the open-door policy itself through the destructive policies it dictates to the successive governments. This group of leading parasites have exploited their political influence in growing rich quickly through currency imports, supply contracts with the government and the public sector, and building contracts or land speculations.

When the 3 January 1985 decisions were issued the NPUG declared that this was a step in the right direction. At the same time it pointed out that there are scores of loopholes through which the parasites would penetrate by virtue of their political weight and influence on the media in order to strike at this move. We pointed in particular to the need for independence for the central bank, to subject all the banks to controls, and to ban trading in foreign currency except through banks.

However, the government, which itself approved those measures without actually being convinced of them, hastened to make a partial retreat from these decisions instead of rectifying them. The head of the government and many of its ministers sought to suggest that the minister of economy, without the government's knowledge and acting on his own for several days, staged a "coup", but that the government has succeeded in rallying the forces loyal to a total open-door policy to contain and strike at the coup.

The NPUG condemns this disgraceful behavior by the government which imagines that it can fool the people. Cabinet responsibility is a collective responsibility and no minister can individually make such decisions. If for argument's sake we imagine that such an impossibility occurred, why did not the prime minister immediately dismiss the minister concerned and rescind the decisions he issued. Why did the government for 3 months persist in saying that the measures were essentially sound although some of them would meet with difficulties in implementation, but that this could be overcome. We demand the resignation of Kamal Hasan 'Ali's government because it has proved its failure to operate as a harmonious and responsible team. Constitutional custom calls for this and the prime minister cannot give the excuse that a certain authority prevented him from getting rid of a minister because in such a case it is his duty to resign. Had he done so he would have won the respect of everybody, including those who disagree with him. Today he is responsible for two things: failure to manage the Cabinet and total partiality with the demands of the leading parasites.

Our party rejects the misrepresentation and concealment of facts. It had the courage to declare loudly that there is no way out of the crushing economic crisis except through self-reliance within the framework of a fair and all-embracing austerity policy and resolute efforts to increase production and productivity. Egypt is a poor country and the per capita income is the lowest among all the Arab countries with the exception of Sudan, Mauritania, and Somalia. Our natural resources — agricultural land, water, minerals, oil, and others — are limited. We only have the Egyptians' ability to work which should be utilized in material production instead of wasting it in nonproductive and parasitic activities. It is no secret to anybody that austerity is clearly a matter of class distinction. It cannot be imagined that it is possible to ask those who live below the poverty line to exercise more austerity nor can the middle class be further exploited while the rich live in an opulence which does not exist even in countries richer than ours. Moreover, the majority of the Egyptian people are not responsible for the situation reached at present. They had no voice in the economic decisions made which struck at everything vital in our economy. The Egyptians did not abstain from work; on the contrary they emigrated in millions in order to work under difficult conditions and to save. Instead of the state utilizing their savings in investment it placed them, through the banks, at the disposal of leading parasites in order to import consumer goods and luxury goods. By what right can anybody ask those

people to make more sacrifices? The cost of saving the Egyptian economy must be paid by those who accumulated vast wealth by destroying it. Austerity should begin by doing two things: Reducing imports by one-third at least and revising the tax exemption laws that have made exemption the rule and tax payment the exception.

With the exacerbation of the economic crisis servitude to U.S. imperialism is increasing. Egypt is unable to liberate its national will and perform its pan-Arab task, particularly in defending the Palestinian people's rights. From the outset our party has been aware of the close links between the economic question, the national question, and the pan-Arab question. It has made it clear in many of the party statements published in *AL-AHALI* and in party reports and studies that there is need to curb deterioration of the Arab situation and to seek to get out of the abyss. This can be achieved by building Egypt's intrinsic power which can be realized only within a democratic framework. Building Egypt's intrinsic power under the aegis of democracy is bound to have its impact on the entire Arab homeland and help to build intrinsic Arab power.

Now we are facing the government's retreat in the face of yet another U.S. onslaught and see the extent of capital control on the government, the ferocity of the parasitic and adventurist class, and the deterioration of the Arab situation despite the brave heroic resistance by the masses when they are not suppressed by governments; we call upon all the sincere nationalist forces to set aside their differences in thought, politics, strategy, or the social interests to which they attach priority, in order to agree on a specific number of urgent joint objectives on which no two nationalists would disagree when the people's and nation's higher interests are placed above personal interests.

The party submits the following points regarding the need to resist the parasitic capital control on government and the media and to expose its method of corrupting political life and sabotaging the national economy:

1. Checking the increase in prices resulting from inflation and covering the budget deficit through a comprehensive revision of tax exemptions granted to the proponents of the open-door policy except projects vital for the Egyptian economy and developing income tax in order to tax all kinds of income and ensure tax collection;

2. Reducing the alarming gap in the balance of payment by going back to the decision banning imports without money transfer, banning the import of consumer goods and luxury goods for 3 years, and restricting import of foodstuffs to public sector companies;

3. Mobilizing the national resources in order to increase the country's productivity and protecting the savings of Egyptians working abroad from tampering and speculations by currency dealers;

4. Extending the Central Bank control and supervision to all banks operating in Egypt regardless of their ownership, boosting the bank's higher management, and appointing the bank governor in accordance with a recommendation by the president of the Republic and approval of the People's Assembly;

5. Abolishing laws and regulations granting certain banks priviliges prejudicial to Egyptian sovereignty and reviewing the position of foreign banks and companies in order to ensure the correctness of their transactions and to protect the funds of their clients;

6. Banning the use of foreign currency in internal transactions and restoring cash sovereignty to the Egyptian pound;

7. Doubling wheat production and achieving self-sufficiency in corn and legumes by expanding areas planted with them, increasing production per feddan, and revising prices of farm products in order to ensure a higher profit per feddan from major food crops;

8. Abolishing the internal front protection law and all the restrictions on political parties, trade unions, and societies and their activities;

9. Abolishing the system of election by party list absolute majority or proportional majority in the laws of People's Assembly elections and the local council elections.

New 130mm Field Gun To Be Unveiled 6 Oct

GF151326 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 14 Apr 85 p 1

["Exclusive" dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] Egypt will unveil on 6 October the manufacture of a new 130 mm field gun.

The new gun is considered a big development in the manufacture of heavy artillery in Egypt and rivals the U.S.-built gun that Israel obtained from the United States in 1970 having the same range and caliber. However, the range that Egypt has been able to achieve in the manufacture of the new gun exceeds that of the U.S. model by several kilometers. The range is a military secret.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,806

JN161617 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,806 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With the determination of men who believe in their sacred cause and who defend their chaste soil against the forces of tyranny and aggression, our heroic Armed Forces have continued their brave operations on all sectors of the front.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Our capable Air Force continued to pursue enemy forces in the East Tigris operational sector.

Today, our daring eagles carried out 110 successful combat missions, inflicting heavy losses on enemy units and equipment and returned to base safe and triumphant. praise be to God.

2. Our daring helicopter gunships carried out 10 combat missions on enemy positions opposite the East Tigris operational sector. Our helicopters hit and destroyed several enemy concentrations and inflicted heavy casualties among its men.

3. Our efficient artillery units opened heavy fire on selected enemy targets, engineering equipment, and artillery units in the East Basra sector. Destructive hits were dealt to enemy remnants and equipment.

4. Using artillery, our forward units pounded enemy positions, and weapon emplacements in the Maysan sector. Violent, effective hits were scored destroying one rocket launcher and one hardware stockpile and creating fires and explosions in other areas.

5. The rancorous enemy shelled Mandali with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 Apr 85

Iranian Plane Downed

JN161701 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1656 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Apr (INA) — Iraqi ground resistance shot down an Iranian F-5 fighter plane in the III Army Corps sector this morning.

An Iraqi military spokesman said tonight that three enemy planes penetrated the international border at 0715 [0315 GMT] today.

The spokesman added that the Iranian plane was seen falling in flames opposite Iraqi positions and that the other two planes fled without realizing their objective.

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN162025 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. As a confirmation of Iraq's ability to impose a blockade on Iranian oil exports which our criminal enemy uses in its aggression against our people and territory, our Air Force carried out a successful raid on a very large maritime target near Khark Island at 2300 [1900 GMT] tonight. Having hit their target accurately, our brave air eagles returned with their planes safely and triumphantly, God be praised. Let the charlatans squatting in the capital of evil and aggression know that there is no escape from our devastating strikes until they heed and resort to sense and logic and accept complete peace. Success is from God.

[Dated] 16 Apr 1985

Defense Minister Inspects Frontline

JN161902 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Apr (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, inspected the III Army Corps sector today. The chief of the Army staff accompanied General Khayrallah on his tour.

'Aziz Receives Swedish Foreign Ministry Official

JN161905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1753 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Jan Eliasson, the Swedish Foreign Ministry under secretary, currently visiting Iraq. They discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war developments, bilateral relations, and issues of common concern.

Swedish Official Departs

JN170758 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Apr (INA) — Jan Eliasson, Swedish Foreign Ministry under secretary, left Baghdad this morning following a 3-day visit to Iraq during which he held talks with Iraqi officials on ways to bolster bilateral relations in various fields.

National Assembly Speaker Meets PNC Delegation

JN161533 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi received PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih in Baghdad today. They reviewed relations between the Iraqi National Assembly and the PNC along with Arab and international issues. The PNC speaker affirmed support for Iraq in its defense of its territory and homeland. He also expressed his appreciation of the attitude of Iraq and its president toward efforts to solve the dispute by peaceful means. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Salim al-Za'nun, the PNC deputy speaker,

and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PNC member and director of the PLO Baghdad office. It was attended on the Iraqi side by Baha' al-Din Ahmad, deputy speaker of the National Assembly; 'Abd al-Qadir al-Janabi, secretary of the National Assembly; and Khadr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Duri, deputy chairman of the Arab and international committee in the National Assembly. The PNC delegation is visiting the country at the invitation of the Iraqi National Assembly. The visit will last several days.

Joint Palestinian Meetings Conclude in Baghdad

JN170644 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0555 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Apr (INA) — The PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee concluded 2-day joint meetings under Yasir 'Arafat's chairmanship here at dawn today. Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], PLO Executive Committee member, told INA that the Palestinian leadership seriously discussed several issues facing the Palestinian revolution, particularly those related to the political move at the current stage, the escalation of armed struggle against the Zionist occupation forces, and the confrontation of plotting against fateful issues. He added that the Palestinian leadership adopted several decisions which emphasize the continuation of Palestinian armed struggle against the Zionist occupation forces for the sake of restoring our Palestinian people's usurped rights, adherence to the unity [wahdah] of the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people, and confrontation of plotting to which the Palestinian Arab people's fateful issue is being exposed.

He explained that developments of the situation in Lebanon were the focus of the Palestinian leadership's attention, particularly in light of the escalating practices of the Zionist occupation forces and the agent forces against the masses in southern Lebanese camps and those forces' continuous attempts to entrench sectarian division in Lebanon. He stressed that the Palestinian leadership adopted several measures to ensure the security and safety of the Palestinian camps and to maintain the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples' struggle against and confrontation of the Zionist occupation forces wherever they are on Arab territory.

INA has learned that a detailed statement will be issued later on the results of the joint meetings, which were attended by PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and Deputy Speaker Salim al-Za'nun, also known as Abu al-Adib.

In another development, the PLO Executive Committee will hold a meeting here later today under Yasir 'Arafat. Abu al-'Abbas said the conferees will discuss issues pertaining to the conditions of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Arab territories, the situation in Lebanon, and the PLO's political move in both the Arab and international arenas in the coming stage, in addition to PLO organizational and administrative affairs.

Correction to Saddam Meeting With 'Arafat

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "'Arafat Confers With Saddam," published in the 15 April Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page E 1, first paragraph, line five:

...means, as the legitimate representative of... (deleting word "sole")

King Husayn Meets Egyptian Army Delegation
JN161442 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received at his office at the Armed Forces General Command this afternoon Staff General Ibrahim 'Abd al-Ghafur al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, and his military delegation.

They reviewed some issues of interest to the Armed Forces in the two fraternal countries.

The meeting was attended by Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the chief of staff; and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

His Majesty King Husayn had visited the Armed Forces General Command today where he met with the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and the chief of staff and his aides. His majesty met with the commander in chief for a while to discuss with him some issues of interest to the Armed Forces and gave his wise instructions in this regard. His majesty was accompanied by the prime minister and defense minister and the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court.

Foreign Minister Congratulates Syrian Counterpart
JN161550 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has sent a cable of congratulations to Mr Faruq al-Shar', the foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, on national day. Al-Masri expressed his good wishes for Syria's progress and prosperity.

Minister al-Huss To Tender Resignation

NC170725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of labor and education, has decided to tender his resignation to Prime Minister Rashid Karami in view of the ongoing events in Beirut. However, he will hold his announcement until he can contact the prime minister. Dr al-Huss revealed his decision to Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid.

Karami Announces Resignation of Government

NC171039 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1038 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami at noon today announced the resignation of his government.

Karami Statement on Resignation

NC171203 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Beirut on 17 April — recorded]

[Text] What can I say about events in Lebanon. The injustices and abnormal practices reached a climax in our dear capital last night. Last night the city of history and the daughter of values, ethics, and love lived in darkness. Values, ethics, and love were slaughtered by selfishness, personal interests, transient whims, and ignorance.

What have you done, O Beirut, to be treated like this at the hands of those who live on your soil and exploit your resources? What have you done, brave and steadfast people who have suffered unbearable burdens? What have the people done that they must pay for their contentment, safety, and reassurance as no one else? Who gains from all that we are living through and experiencing?

We are all losers. The enemy alone laughs and benefits. What can we do in the face of backwardness, selfishness, and shortsightedness that causes defeat for the Lebanese people while they are determined to liberate the land, wrest dignity and right and achieve the enemy's withdrawal without conditions.

What can I tell my bretheren? We accepted responsibility for saving and rescuing them from this painful reality that has bogged us down for over 10 years. How can I justify the events in our capital? No one can justify what is happening.

My response to you, O brothers, and to Beirut is that I submit to you the resignation of the national unity government, which has broken into dispute. Perhaps this resignation will open the door for wise men who realize what happened Tuesday night. It was a cruel and brutal night.

On this occasion I must turn to Syria and tell it of events in Lebanon, which are currently grave and serious. Perhaps well-meaning men will be able to change this unjust course. May God's peace be with you.

Al-Jumayyil Unable To Receive Deputies 17 Apr

NC171244 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Statement by the General Directorate of the Presidential Palace on 17 April]

[Text] His excellency the president apologizes that he will not be able to receive the deputies today, 17 April, due to unforeseen circumstances.

Karami Discusses Sidon, Al-Naqurah Talks

NC162046 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Speech by Prime Minister Rashid Karami at the 16 April opening of an art exhibition at the Ministry of Tourism's Glass Hall marking a week of solidarity with Sidon — recorded]

[Excerpts] Honorable brothers, the plot began in the south and, God willing, it will end in the south. Sidon, which is now the target of aggression, is defending the cause of our people and the destiny of our homeland through its steadfastness and struggle. Sidon is not alone. Today, all of us are with Sidon, just as we were in the past. By adopting this stand, we are defending our destiny, our sovereignty, and the liberation of every inch of our territory. We are now being tested, and what we symbolize, what we are working for, and whether or not there will be authority, legitimacy, and a state depend on the results of this test.

The Army, which has been sent to Sidon to guarantee unity, fraternity, peace, and stability, is being confronted by agents who wanted to be the enemy's spearhead, who have not learned the lessons of the past, and who have not understood the enemy's stand or his daily statements. Constantly the enemy tells them: Do not rely on me; I cannot help you.

Today is different from yesterday. We have decided to confront this plot and to frustrate it. Neither Israel nor those who support it can make us surrender. We are behind the heroic national resistance, which daily offers one martyr after another.

We say: We are owners of the land, owners of the [word indistinct], and champions of the cause. We cannot possibly cede one iota of our land, our dignity, or our honor. This is our stand and we have declared it openly so that everybody can hear. However much the enemy plots, however [word indistinct] is its practices, and however much the agents rally around them, our free and noble people shall triumph in the end. The end is near, God willing. The enemy will withdraw, whether this happens in 1 week or 2 months. The enemy has announced that he will withdraw unilaterally and of his own accord. The enemy is now calling for a return to Al-Naqurah. We say: The time for Al-Naqurah has ended. [applause] The time has come for withdrawal without any conditions other than those stemming from this country's sovereignty.

When we announced (?our decision) to boycott the Cabinet meetings, we did so because we had discovered that nothing was being implemented, nor were any orders being carried out

through these Cabinet meetings. We also declared that our return [to the Cabinet meetings] is conditional upon the rescue of Sidon, the withdrawal of gunmen, an end to the fighting, the closure of offices of various parties, and the return of displaced persons. Meeting these conditions does not require much effort from those who triggered the situation in Sidon. They are the aggressors; they are the intruders; they are the strangers to Sidon. Let them withdraw. Let them withdraw.

Sidon, the harbor of love and the center of fraternity, does not differentiate between Muslim and Christian, or between one Lebanese and another, except on the basis of true patriotism and pure fraternity. What guarantees are they asking for the Christians there? Who has attacked the Christians? Who has triggerd the situation against Muslims and Christians alike? It is the uprising, which arose on the eastern side, against the state, against the people, and against the withdrawal of the occupation forces. How can they now claim that their withdrawal from Sidon is contingent upon a guarantee for the Christian brothers there?

By their criminal stands I say that they are trying to divert the state from the process of salvation, liberation, reform, and security. They want to pounce on it. They want to speak in the name of the state about a plot which they seek to characterize as reactionary. We tell them: No, no, and no. You will not be able to usurp the will and freedom of the legitimate authorities or their determination to achieve all the aims of the national unity government.

Nabih Birri Comments on Talks in Damascus

NC161624 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, has stated that during his meetings in Damascus it was decided to establish a unified military command to control security in West Beirut. He called for a meeting of the leaders of all organizations and parties within the next 48 hours to discuss practical measures to control the situation in Beirut and to prevent the formalization of contact lines. Minister Birri returned to Beirut early this morning after detailed talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

It has been learned that a tripartite meeting was held in Damascus last night. The meeting was attended by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Ministers Birri and Walid Junblatt. Minister Birri also held another meeting last night with Muhammad Abu Hamdan, member of the Amal movement Political Bureau; and with 'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, 'Isam al-Muhayiri, In'am Ra'd, and Riyad Ra'd, leaders of the National Democratic Front. This session continued until midnight.

Minister Birri said that during his visit the necessity of having the Lebanese Forces withdraw from the south in general, and from Sidon and its environs in particular, was emphasized. He warned that Islamic and national forces have been called upon, with backing from fraternal Syria, to support Sidon and the south with all their capabilities. The coastal line had been regarded as red line and violating it cannot be tolerated for long. The resumption of shelling and the reestablishment of contact lines between East and West Beirut must not be allowed. Minister Birri called on all effective forces — parties and organizations — to meet within the next 48 hours in order to draw up an executive formula for establishing security and for ending the unacceptable and unreasonable instability in West Beirut. Minister Birri disclosed that the formation of a higher political command for national action throughout Lebanon was studied and a plan formulated for this purpose. The announcement of this idea has been postponed pending further consultations.

Franjiyah Calls on Al-Jumayyil To Resign

NC161158 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah said today, during his weekly news conference, that the national unity government was formed to lead the country into the current situation. He proposed that first, the current regime should go; second, a self-respecting ruler should be elected; and third, a true national unity government should be formed. President Franjiyah said: As long as the president has not personally denounced the incidents in Beirut and Sidon, his remaining in office constitutes the only threat to Lebanon. All he has to do is to ask the Lebanese people for forgiveness, then pack his bags and leave; this could not take more than 3 months. Franjiyah described the Bkirki conference resolutions as reasonable. He said that the citizens have regained some of their confidence after reading them. But he wonders how disappointed the citizens will be when they discover that these resolutions are just words on paper.

President Franjiyah affirmed that he will be one of the first to accept an invitation to a national conference, even if it is held in Bkirki.

At the beginning of his news conference, President Franjiyah greeted the eastern Christian communities on the Easter holiday. He praised the heroism of martyr Thana' Muhaybili. He said that the savage attacks of our enemy have made heroes of our daughters. God help the enemy.

He appealed to Al-Nabatiyah residents to learn from what happened in Sidon and the mountain area following the Israeli withdrawal. He expressed hope that they will frustrate the enemy's attempt to create chaos in the south.

Sham'un Statement on Lebanese Front Meeting

NC161836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] While the security situation was more or less acceptable today, observers are waiting to see how the political situation develops. This is particularly true now that the media have quoted government sources as saying that Prime Minister Karami will neither visit B'abda Palace nor meet with [former] President Sham'un. When asked if he will attend tomorrow's Cabinet meeting, Karami said: Wait until tomorrow.

Meanwhile, after a meeting of the Lebanese Front, Sham'un said: The talks dealt with whether the prime minister will attend tomorrow's Cabinet meeting or whether he has finally joined those ministers who have been boycotting the sessions. He added: If you want to be positive, you have to be positive all the way. Either all the ministers attend or they should all be dismissed and replaced by a Council of Ministers whose members would be willing to attend Cabinet sessions and to exercise their powers fully. This is particularly true of those concerned with economics and security, matters which are plaguing the country.

According to Sham'un, the Army's presence in the south is too weak to protect the lives and interests of those living there — Christians, Sunnis, Shi'ites, and everyone else. Sham'un noted that the talks also touched on the possibility of drawing up a plan for enlarging the Lebanese Front. This would be done by increasing its members and diversifying its powers. He explained that this important subject is still under study.

Defense Minister, Army Chief Review Plan for South

NC161835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] 'Adil 'Usayran, minister of defense and agriculture, met today with Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, Army chief of staff. The two men reviewed the situation in Sidon and the south. Major General Abu Dargham briefed the defense minister on the plan to be implemented in the south now that the armored cars had arrived and were deployed in Sidon and Al-Nabatiyah.

Minister 'Usayran said: We sensed from Major General Abu Dargham that remedying the situation in Sidon will be difficult. We are continuing our efforts to achieve the objective we all desire, lest matters reach the point of no return. The situation requires people to push it forward and not pull it backward.

New Italian Ambassador Arrives in Beirut

NC161903 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The new Italian ambassador, Antonio Mancini, has arrived in Beirut. He succeeds Ambassador Franco Ottieri.

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Beirut Area

VOAL Building Hit

NC162109 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2056 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Fierce clashes now are raging between Amal, on the one hand, and Al-Murabitun and the Palestinians on the other in the areas of 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque and Al-Barbir. The building in which the Voice of Arab Lebanon radio is located was hit tonight. The clashes have grown fierce and are now taking place in all parts of West Beirut. Machineguns of various calibers and rockets are being used in the fighting.

Amal Occupies VOAL Building

NC170740 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Amal gunmen took control of the areas of Shatila, Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Al-Baribir, Al-Maqasid, Saqiyat al-Janzir, Al-Hamra', and Verdun this morning. Meanwhile, socialist and Amal gunmen tightened their control over the areas of Abu Shakir and Al-Fakihani.They are now tracking down the remaining Al-Murabitun gunmen, particularly in the Bristol area. Amal gunmen now control the building housing the Voice of Arab Lebanon.

Rocket Kills Birri Aide

NC162151 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Although a cease-fire is scheduled to take effect at 2300 today, and despite the fact that the participants in this evening's meeting at Mufti Hasan Khalid's home agreed to withdraw their gunmen and task the Army's 6th Brigade with controlling the situation in West Beirut, the fighting between Al-Murabitun and the Palestinians on one hand and Amal on the other has grown fierce. Machineguns of various calibers, rockets, and 82-mm mortars are being used in the fighting, which is going on throughout West Beirut. Pitched battles are now being fought near Minister Nabih Birri's home in Al-Barbur. Four rockets were fired at his house, killing one of his aides.

Order Halting Fighting Issued

NC162202 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 2130 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] A meeting was held at Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid's house this evening. It was attended by representatives of the Amal and Al-Murabitun Movements and by politicians and military personnel, including the Beirut area operations commander, the commander of the 6th Brigade, the chief of staff of the 6th Brigade, brigade officers, Dr Husayn Yatim, Muhammad Qulaylat, Qabalan Qabalan, and Abu Muhammad Harb.

After contacting both Nabih Birri and Ibrahim Qulaylat, the conferees agreed on the need to cease fire immediately, to withdraw all gunmen from the streets, and to restore calm to the capital.

Both Nabih Birri and Ibrahim Qulaylat agreed to issue the following order:

All gunmen must withdraw from the streets to their offices and refrain from opening fire; otherwise they will be called to account for their disobedience. We have decided to lift the political cover from anyone who violates this order. We also have asked the 6th Brigade to maintain security, to pursue all gunmen, and to strike at offenders with an iron fist to enable stability to be restored to the capital. His eminence the mufti has contacted Minister al-Huss, Nabih Birri, the Al-Murabitun, and PSP leaders in an attempt to restore calm and security to the capital.

'Violent Battles' Continue

NC170729 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Preliminary reports indicate that Amal and Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] gunmen are now in control of 90 percent of the areas involved in clashes [in West Beirut] at the expense of Al-Murabitun gunmen and their Palestinian supporters. Reports add that Amal gunmen have managed to spread their control to the areas of 'A'ishah Bakkar, 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque, and Abu Shakir — the Al-Murabitun headquarters — as well as in Al-Musaytibah, Al-Zaydaniyah, and the entrance to Al-Maqasid. Violent battles continue in the areas of Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, Al-Sabil, Al-Dana, Hamad, Jallul, Al-Fakihani, the Arab university, and Barbur. All types of weapons, including tanks, are being used. It was reported that 6th Brigade personnel have retreated to their barracks. Palestinians have participated in the fighting. Last night's clashes involved the area around 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque. The building housing the Voice of Arab Lebanon received direct hits and was silenced.

A PSP statement reiterated its support for Amal against what it called agents, suspect cliques, and reactionary forces. We have just received a report saying that Amal gunmen managed to enter Al-Tariq al-Jadidah and are now tracking down Al-Murabitun personnel.

[illegible]nal Assumes 'Full Control'

NC171028 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] A responsible source in the Amal movement has stated that yesterday afternoon a misunderstanding occurred between Amal members and other gunmen in the Al-Zaydaniyah area [in West Beirut]. The misunderstanding soon developed into a clash during which small and medium caliber weapons and RPG's were used. This incident coincided with the Amal movement leader's call for the political parties to hold a meeting to contain the situation in West Beirut and then deal with the basic issue of confronting the Israeli enemy. The opposing gunmen insisted on exacerbating the situation, thus creating tension in most parts of West Beirut. The Amal movement source added: Later, agreement was reached which sent the Army to separate the two sides. However, suspect gangs opened fire on the Army, on Amal fighters, and on the building where the leader of the Amal movement lives, wounding a number of guards.

This prompted the Amal movement to adopt precautionary measures, in cooperation with its allies, to deter the gunmen. These measures were taken after the opposing gunmen escalated the fighting by using heavy and light weapons and causing immense loss of life and property. The Amal movement source continued: Early today the Amal movement and its allies assumed full control over the situation in West Beirut. They also captured most of the opposing gunmen's positions.

'Last' Al-Murabitun Stronghold Seized

NC171137 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The last stronghold of Al-Murabitun in the Bristol area fell to the Amal movement 30 minutes ago. Security reports indicate that a number of Al-Murabitun gunmen have taken refuge in the Sabra and Shatila camps as a result of the military success scored by Amal and socialist gunmen. The Palestinian Front said that pro-'Arafat groups fought alongside Al-Murabitun against Amal and socialist groups in West Beirut.

30 Citizens Kidnapped; Sidon Shelling Continues

NC161951 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Violent Phalangist sniper fire continued in Sidon until this afternoon, adding to the number of people already killed and wounded. Thirty citizens from the south and the Al-Kharrub region have been kidnapped at roadblocks set up by the Lebanese Forces on the coastal road.

The Voice of the Mountain reporter in Sidon informed us a short while ago that the Phalangist forces resumed their shelling of (Surub), 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp, Tallat Mar Ilyas, Al-Qayya'ah, and Al-Qanayah at 1800. Six people were wounded. In Beirut, Phalangist forces directed sniper and rocket fire at Ta's al-Nab' and the downtown area.

Israeli Planes Attack Ta'nayil Area in Al-Biqa'

NC171231 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1225 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Israeli planes raided the area of Basatin Ta'nayil [in Al-Biqa' valley] at 1411 today. The planes drew antiaircraft fire. Earlier Israeli warplanes flew over the Ta'lbaya area in Al-Biqa', reconnoitering Palestinian military positions.

Gunmen Seize FRG Embassy Car in West Beirut

NC161630 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Gunmen have seized a blue Volvo near the military beach in West Beirut. The Volvo, which belongs to the West German Embassy, bears diplomatic plate number 177/3.

Al-Asad Receives Soviet Cable on National Holiday

JN161932 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Apr 85

["Text" of congratulatory message received by President Hafiz al-Asad from CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on Syrian national day]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium cordially congratulate you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and the friendly Syrian people on the occasion of your national day — the 39th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign forces.

Syria's anti-imperialist line and steadfastness in the struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues in the Middle East, and also against the attempts to impose capitulationist deals on the Arabs have received the respect they deserve in the USSR. We share the Syrian leadership's desire to continue to strengthen Soviet-Syrian relations as reaffirmed in the resolutions of the Eighth Ba'th Party Regional Congress. We express our conviction that these relations, which have been consolidated by the Soviet-Syrian Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, will continue to develop for the wellbeing of the peoples of both countries and the interest of international security and a just peace in the Middle East.

The USSR stands and will continue to stand on the side of the Syrian people and the other Arab peoples which are struggling bravely against imperialist intervention and for the sake of their legitimate rights and interests.

We wish the friendly Syrian people peace and prosperity.

Information Minister Meets USSR Ambassador Fedotov

JN161414 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 16 Apr (SANA) — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh received USSR Ambassador in Damascus Fedotov in the presence of the Soviet cultural and press attaches today. The talks dealt with information relations between both friendly countries.

Faruq al-Shar' Receives Lebanese Party Official

JN161309 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received In'am Ra'd, official in charge of foreign relations in the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [in Lebanon] in Damascus this morning. They discussed the current Lebanese situation.

Peres Addresses Labor Party Central Committee

On Egypt, Cabinet Differences

TA161517 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated today that we are not conducting new negotiations with Egypt; instead, we are holding contacts to resume implementing clauses agreed to the past. Peres made these remarks at a meeting of the Labor Party Central Committee at Bet Berl this evening. Our correspondent Uri Ginosar reports from the broadcasting van:

[Ginosar] Good afternoon to you from Bet Berl. Only a few minutes ago, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres ended his speech which included two parts. Initially, he addressed himself to the economic question but later he discussed political issues. Following a brief introduction about the withdrawal from Lebanon, the prime minister went on to talk about the resumption of contacts with Egypt. The prime minister said: These are not new negotiationswith Egypt; we are holding contacts to implement agreements concluded in the past. Let us listen to an excerpt of Peres' remarks on this subject:

[Begin recording] The Egyptians want us to submit to arbitration on the question of Tabah. It may very well be that if the demand for arbitration on the question of Tabah had been a new one I would have said no.

However, just as it agreed on the question of tourism, trade, and embassies, the Israeli Government that signed the peace treaty with Egypt agreed on three stages to settle the question of Tabah: First, direct negotiations that have already taken place; second, conciliation; and, third, arbitration. In other words, although we may interpret this in various ways the notion of arbitration as one of the three ways to solve the problem of Tabah is included in the peace treaty between us and Egypt. [end recording]

[Ginosar] The prime minister went on to say: I am not suggesting to the Egyptians that we exchange gifts. What Israel is demanding is that the Egyptian ambassador return to Tel Aviv, and that there should be reciprocal trade and tourism relations. In exchange, of course, Israel would be prepared to consider the Egyptian demands.

Referring to the crisis afflicting the government at the beginning of the week over the differences regarding Minister Weizman's trip to Cairo, Peres said: We are not in the government in order to score victories for the Labor Party but rather to make progress in the peace process.

I would not like to have differences of opinion on the question of peace within the government. There are many Likud ministers who think like us and it is a pity that they do not say as much in public. The Likud passed the peace initiative in the Knesset only thanks to the Alignment when it was in the opposition. The logic in favor of peace then has also not disappeared today.

Says Cabinet To Debate Withdrawal

TA161533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The Cabinet will debate the final stage of the withdrawal from Lebanon next Sunday [21 April]. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres made this announcement during a meeting of the Labor Party Central Committee. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that Peres praised Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin for the exact and meticulous implementation of the withdrawal. He also said that the process has been spread over several months because of considerations for human lives. Peres noted that even the evacuation of classified electronic equipment has significance in terms of human lives.

On 'Ezer Weizman's trip, Peres said the issue is not one of negotiations with Egypt, but of contacts to implement those clauses which the two countries had agreed to in the past. This is reference to the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, mutual trade, bilateral tourism, and moderation of remarks in the media.

Rabin Discusses IDF Withdrawal, Shi'ite Relations

TA170459 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Telephone interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal on 17 April — recorded]

[Text] [Tal] Mr Rabin, next week the government will have to decide about the implementation of the final phase of the withdrawal from Lebanon. Do you expect to run into difficulties that will prevent this move?

[Rabin] I assume that whoever voted for the new concept of defending the Galilee last 14 January will certainly continue to support the implementation of the final phase of the withdrawal.

[Tal] You believe, then, that this issue will pass in the government with no difficulties?

[Rabin] There will probably be a lengthy and in depth discussion. All the stands are legitimate. However, I believe that the decision on whether to defend the Galilee by holding a permanent line and IDF forces in Lebanon for many years to come or by deploying along the international border has already been made by the government.

[Tal] On the eve of the withdrawal from the eastern sector we are hearing threats from the Druze, saying that they will fight the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and will try to occupy positions northeast of Jazzin. Do you believe that the IDF will be involved in the Christians' efforts to preserve their control in the vicinity of Jazzin and their link with the area around Marj 'Uyun?

[Rabin] I do not believe that the IDF will be involved in any way. More than this, I say with certainty: The IDF will not be the policeman of Lebanon. We want to maintain good relations with all the communities in Lebanon, but under no circumstances in a way that would necessitate activating the IDF in order to

achieve this aim. The IDF is meant to preserve Israel's security, and this is what it will do.

[Tal] Mr Rabin, Shi'ite dignitaries in southern Lebanon expressed the opinion that the Shi'ites will not continue to attack Israel if the IDF indeed withdraws to the international border. However, they will continue to fight us if our forces remain in southern Lebanon. Do you fear this possibility, in light of the opinion you expressed that the IDF will continue to be active in Lebanon in the future?

[Rabin] The plan that the government accepted at the time — and I am sure that next Sunday the government will reach a decision that will allow the completion of the IDF deployment — is built upon the principle that the IDF will not permanently remain in Lebanon. That is, we will act according to the circumstances. If there is calm, if there are no hostile acts against us, we will not have to enter Lebanon at all. However, in order to ensure that there will be no attacks against our settlements, we reserve freedom of action for the IDF. The security zone is mostly built upon local elements, and they are meant to protect themselves, rather than Israel. Therefore, if there are Shi'ite notables who want peace with Israel, who want to preserve the calm, let them talk with us. If the Shi'ites indeed have a leadership that wants peace, let them come and talk with us, and we will certainly be able to reach arrangements.

Further on Murphy's Meetings in Jerusalem

With Peres

TA170952 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0944 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy said today that the United States will get involved in the issues currently under discussion between Israel and Egypt only if both sides request that it do so. Murphy made this remark in a talk he held this morning with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Murphy said that he gained the impression from his talks with the Palestinian notables that they want to advance the peace process, and that the same holds true for Jordan.

Shim'on Peres reiterated the hope that Israel and Jordan will open direct negotiations which will also be attended by Palestinians who are not well-known PLO representatives.

With Rabin

TA161735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin today stated in a meeting with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy that no Palestinian representative would be able to take part in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without 'Arafat's approval. Rabin believes that Jordan's initiative is insincere and designed to bring about a dialogue between the PLO and the United States. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports on the Rabin-Murphy meeting:

Richard Murphy arrived in Jerusalem from Syria. It is not clear whether his mission in the Middle East is being defined as mediation or any other effort, and the expectations of it vary accordingly. In today's meeting, Rabin explained Israel's moves in Lebanon and the concept on which it bases its fight against terrorism there. He emphasized the Shi'ite problem, noting that Shi'ite terrorism had long ago become an international problem. Rabin went on to explain how Israel plans to solidify security along the international border and elaborated on the concept on which the IDF bases its approach toward the army of southern Lebanon and the civil guards in the security strip.

Referring to Syria, the defense minister made the assessment that after the withdrawal the Syrians would allow members of Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] faction to take over the area evacuated by the IDF and would not curb terrorism.

On his own initiative, Rabin raised the Jordanian subject. Murphy asked whether in Rabin's opinion Husayn could make an agreement without 'Arafat. Rabin replied that 'Arafat is Jordan's seal of legitimacy. According to him, Palestinian representatives would not be able to take part in any Jordanian delegation without 'Arafat's approval. Rabin charged that the Jordanian initiative was merely a tactical move designed to bring about a dialogue between the PLO and the United States.

Richard Murphy also heard reviews by the coordinator of government activities in the territories, Shmu'el Goren, about the situation in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. The defense minister pointed out to him that Egypt and Jordan make things difficult for the inhabitants of the territories.

Murphy will once again depart for Beirut and Damascus. As noted, expectations for his mission here are very low.

With East Jerusalem Notables

TA170556 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy met last night with 30 notables from the territories in East Jerusalem. Among them were mayors, deposed mayors, and academics. One of the participants, Hanna Sanyurah, the editor of the East Jerusalem newspaper *AL-FAJR*, claimed Murphy had said there was movement in the U.S. position on the Palestinian question. Sanyurah told reporter Jerry Cheslow the Palestinians presented the assistant secretary with a petition:

[Begin recording] [Sanyurah] Mr Murphy stressed that the present Reagan administration inherited its position from previous administrations, but he also saw signs of movement in the position of the present administration.

[Cheslow] In what way? What do you mean by movement?

[Sanyurah] Well, one thing that this administration inherited from previous administrations was the Kissinger edict, and in that it is clearly stated that there will not be talks with the PLO until they accept 242. He believes that the the Reagan admini-

stration finds the present position of the PLO understandable, and he hopes that there will be a movement from both sides.

[Cheslow] In other words, that the U.S. might recognize the PLO without the PLO first recognizing Israel?

[Sanyurah] I believe the position of recognition of Israel would come when both sides recognize the rights of each other for self-determination, when they sit down and start directly negotiating a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. [end recording]

Further Reports on Weizman's Cairo Visit

Meets With Mubarak

TA161658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Report from Cairo by special correspondent Aharon Barne'a — recorded]

[Excerpt] During their 2-hour meeting today, Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak discussed many issues. Mubarak told Weizman about Egypt's internal problems, and about the 5-year development plan for Egypt, especially the development of infrastructure. Weizman reemphasized that everything that is currently being done in Egypt in terms of development cannot be implemented without peace. Mubarak agreed, and said he hoped this was understood in Israel, too.

Weizman raised several issues regarding bilateral relations, such as more bilateral trade, more visits by politicians, and more tourism. 'Ezer Weizman tried to explain to the president the events leading up to his visit, namely the different opinions and viewpoints within the Cabinet. He explained that the fear exists that he, Weizman, might present certain views while others in the government favor a different line that he respects but does not agree with. Weizman expressed the hope that a meeting would be held between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and President Mubarak in the middle of next month. Following today's meeting, Weizman said that the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office are already preparing for the meeting between Peres and Mubarak. He noted, however, that prior to the meeting a large package deal would have to be arranged including all the problems in bilateral relations. In order to reach an agreement on the components of this package, individual issues such as Tabah and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel should not be discussed. Rather, all the issues should be debated as a whole.

Weizman stressed that he had come to Egypt in order to learn about, and not to finalize bilateral issues. He said that these issues would be handled by the Foreign Ministry. Weizman expressed his pleasure at having been given the right and the opportunity to be in Cairo, and said that the door is still open.

This afternoon, 'Ezer Weizman held his first meeting with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and will confer with him again tomorrow. Tomorrow he will also meet with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. More details will probably be made known once 'Ezer Weizman reports to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on his long talk with President Mubarak here in Cairo.

Interviewed on Mubarak Talks

TA161423 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Interview with Minister 'Ezer Weizman by *DAVAR* correspondent in Cairo Yosi Melman at the end of Weizman's meeting with Mubarak on 16 April — recorded]

[Text] [Weizman] It was a long meeting in which we discussed various complex problems in the Middle East. I have no doubt whatsoever that the peace process can be moved forward.

[Melman] What are the chances for a summit meeting between the prime minister and President Mubarak?

[Weizman] I think the chances are very good and reasonable.

[Melman] Did you promote this issue?

[Weizman] I believe I did that through certain information I delivered.

[Melman] Has the date been set for such a meeting?

[Weizman] Not yet. I can certainly not set a date. I would have to ask about a date because Mr Peres may at that time be visiting somebody else [word indistinct]. There was a meeting — I do not like using the phrase very good meeting — an interesting and thorough meeting between two friends at a supersonic pace.

[Melman] What was the president's reaction?

[Weizman] To what?

[Melman] To the notion of a summit meeting.

[Weizman] This notion has always been welcome. However, it has to be prepared for and the Foreign Ministry will thoroughly prepare for it.

[Melman] Are there still many obstacles in the way?

[Weizman] No.

Al-Baz: Controversy Israeli Issue

TA170531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Cabinet Minister 'Ezer Weizman meets today in Cairo with Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. Last night in Cairo, Usamah al-Baz, a top adviser of the Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, told Israeli reporters the events leading up to Weizman's visit are an internal Israeli matter, though the Egyptians are watching developments here to try to understand what is going on. Al-Baz also said Mubarak does not object in principle to the idea of a

summit meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, but added the timing must be carefully chosen so that the summit will bear fruit.

After his 2-hour meeting with Mubarak yesterday, Weizman also said careful preparations must be made:

[Begin Weizman recording] First of all, I had a long meeting with President Mubarak. We discussed the mutual problems that we have — and we have problems. Anyone who denies it is not looking straight into the situation. But we think that there are solutions to the problems, and a lot of work is to be done. We exchanged opinions about what sort of action should be taken, and then I am sure that the president will meet — after preparations — with the prime minister of Israel, Mr Peres, and am sure when the two gentlemen meet, knowing both of them very well, that they will find common language and not only solve problems, but develop new ideas and go forward in the important situation that has been created a few years ago — the peace between Egypt and Israel — to normalize it, to have better relations, and to be a basis for the benefit of the Middle East and the entire area. [end recording]

Cabinet Minister Ari'el Sharon charges that Weizman's trip to Egypt has caused Israel serious damage. Sharon declared the trip shows that the Labor Party works by intrigue and acts like a thief in the night.

Meets With 'Ali

TA170522 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by Mikha'el 'Eylan]

[Excerpts] In a two-hour session with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Weizman reached agreement on the creation of a committee which will prepare the summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Mubarak.

The summit is to be held in a few weeks, according to Weizman, although no date has been set.

Weizman stressed that there are problems that must be overcome before the Peres and Mubarak summit. But he seems fairly confident that these problems can be overcome by the joint committee scheduled to plan it. It appears that the top echelon of the Israel delegation to the summit will include Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Tamir.

Al-Baz Comments on Relations

TA161443 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Report from the studio by Eldad Beck on "exclusive" interview in English with Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's senior political adviser, by *DAVAR* correspondent in Cairo Yosi Melman on 16 April, prior to the Mubarak-Weizman meeting — recorded]

[Text] [Al-Baz] We have a commitment, a joint commitment to work for a comprehensive peace in this area. For a comprehensive peace to take place we have to address ourselves thoroughly and adequately to the Palestinian question. We have to eliminate....

[Beck translates the above and continues] We have to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Arab land and the purpose of this meeting is to look, together with Minister Weizman, for possibilities to honor and fulfill the commitment to peace.

[Al-Baz] First, terminating the causes of friction, the causes of tension and turmoil in the region. And, the president and the officials here, will disucss with 'Ezer Weizman these issues. The need to terminate the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon....

[Beck translates the above and continues] The president and Egyptian officials in Cairo along with 'Ezer Weizman will discuss the need to terminate the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, the need to make real progress on the Palestinian question, and only then will they discuss bilateral issues such as the subject of Tabah. At that point, we will be prepared to discuss all the other issues and improve the atmosphere between us.

Jordan Easing Restrictions on W. Bank Residents

TA161044 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The new Jordanian Government has lifted a series of restrictions on the territories. Sources in the Israeli Civil Administration say Israel is matching many of the measures. Jerry Cheslow reports:

[Begin recording] The first reports of the lifting of restrictions appeared in the East Jerusalem newspaper, *AL-QUDS*, which represents the Jordanian view. In the past, young men from the territories between the ages of 16 and 28 were not allowed to cross the bridges into Jordan without a work permit. Now they can visit or look for work. More places in Jordanian universities are to be reserved for West Bankers, and thousands of passports that were suspended by Amman after the 1970 Black September clashes between Jordan and the Palestinians will be returned.

Palestinian sources also say that the Jordanian authorities are closing the intelligence files against several Palestinian activists who have been afraid to go to Amman over the past 15 years. Jordanian import restrictions that were imposed on West Bank produce to protect farmers on the East Bank have also been eased. The Palestinian sources say that Gaza citrus, Arab Jordan Valley vegetables, and olive oil may now enter Jordan freely.

A senior source in the Israeli Civil Administration says Israel is for any liberalization that will not harm security. He disclosed that over the past 2 days Israel has eliminated all tariffs on trucks transporting vegetables over the bridges into Jordan. Those licensing fees and tolls had totaled about $200 per truck. Israel is also streamlining the procedures at the Jordan bridges, to facilitate the arrival of an expected record number of summer visitors from Arab countries.

On the political level, the senior source said: Israel is allowing all of the people invited to a cocktail party with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Murphy tonight to attend. The source also believes Jordan is trying to rebuild its influence in the West Bank to its pre-1967 war level.

Palestinian sources, however, see the new Jordanian moves as a clear indication that the agreement between Jordan and the PLO is not just empty words. [end recording]

Turkey Reportedly in 'Uproar' Over Contacts
TA161023 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
16 Apr 85 p 4

[Report from Istanbul by S. Kohen]

[Text] The clandestine meetings held by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal with members of the Jewish lobby in Washington and the meeting Israel's ambassador to Washington, Me'ir Rosenne, held with Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu have caused an uproar in Turkey. The Turkish press criticized the meetings, especially due to the veil of secrecy with which they were shrouded. The Turkish public learned of the meetings following the release of Israeli press reports.

The Turkish foreign minister told his critics that "we are ready to meet with anyone interested in talking to us. We exchanged views, but the meetings should not be taken to signify a change in Turkey's foreign policy in regard to Israel." It is believed that the foreign minister's remarks were intended to end rumors that Turkey is discussing the need to raise the level of diplomatic representations in the two countries to that of embassies. In 1980, in light of the annexation of East Jerusalem, Turkey decided to have only a second secretary in Israel, although the Arab countries are applying very heavy pressure on it to totally sever diplomatic ties with Israel.

In the 5 years that have passed since then, Turkey has avoided initiating overt contacts with Jerusalem. The scope of bilateral trade has also dropped to negligible dimensions. Last year, four Turkish opposition parliamentarians visited Israel as guests of the government — a visit that prompted criticism and rumors about contacts toward improving bilateral relations. Turgut Ozal is known as a pragmatic and pro-American diplomat. Although he would like Turkey to continue to maintain its close links with the Arab world, he is not prepared to ignore Israel's existence in this part of the world. The assumption was raised in several Turkish newspapers that the publicity — which emanated from Jerusalem — given to the meetings in Washington between representatives of the two countries was aimed at sabotaging the process of Turkey growing closer to the Arab world.

Histadrut, Employers Sign Cost-of-Living Agreement
TA170701 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Representatives of the Histadrut and the employers signed a cost-of-living increment agreement this morning, according to which the workers will receive an 8.4 percent increment in their April salaries.

Disturbances in E. Jerusalem Mark Prisoners Day
TA170700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] There were disturbances in several places in East Jerusalem this morning. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that tires were set on fire and cars were pelted with stones near the Shu'fat refugee camp. The police detained two suspects.

A Number 1 bus was pelted with stones at the Rockefeller junction. There were no injuries and no damage was caused. The police believe that the disturbances are against the background of Palestinian Prisoners Day.

Air Force Attacks 'Terrorist Base' in Al-Biqa'
TA171240 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1237 GMT
17 Apr 85

[Text] Israeli Air Force planes this afternoon attacked a terrorist base northwest of the town of Barr Ilyas in Al-Biqa'. The IDF spokesman announced a short time ago that all our planes returned safely and that the pilots reported accurate hits on the target. The base attacked served as the headquarters and a training site of the Democratic Front. The target included a 1-story building.

New Electronic Warfare Systems Exhibited
TA161620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Today in Ashdod the Elta company [a subsidiary of Israel Aircraft Industries] exhibited four modern systems of electronic warfare. Our correspondent Meron Tzur reports that the first is a missile-detecting naval radar system. The second is a naval radar system to detect small boats, including dinghys such as those used by terrorists. The Navy has already put this system into operational use. The third exhibit is an electronic intelligence aircraft that includes systems to track any activities up to a distance of 400 km. The fourth system is a portable radar system to be used by ground forces to detect and deter assault helicopters.

Commentaries View Coalition Crisis, Weizman Trip
TA160850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* writes that statements emanating from Egypt following the government's failure to approve Weizman's trip were in bad taste. Anyone seeking to improve relations with Israel cannot choose the minister with whom he wants to negotiate. *MA'ARIV* also stresses that the coalition agreement does not take responsibility for relations with Egypt away from the foreign

minister, and retroactively it is too bad that the government approved a trip that might create illusions in Cairo regarding the firmness of Israel's position.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes that the affair has left a bitter taste. Yitzhaq Shamir and his Likud colleagues walked a tight rope and they almost caused the collapse of the government. The crisis around this issue raises a question regarding the government's ability to survive, and may cast a shadow over the results of the expected Peres-Mubarak summit.

ALGERIA

Benjedid's Visit to Washington Previewed

LD161358 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpts] For the first time the inhabitants of the American federal capital, Washington, saw the Algerian national flag flying over public buildings a few hours before President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary geneal of the FLN Party, arrived in Washington for an official visit to the United States. This is the first visit by the head of an Algerian state to the United States.

We are going over to Washington where our reporter is going to give us initial reaction to President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Washington.

[Unidentified reporter] The brother president Chadli Bendjedid is expected to arrive in Washington this afternoon, for an official visit starting tomorrow; a visit considered to be the first of its kind by the head of Algerian state to othis country. Various quarters here in Washington are attaching special importance to this visit which, without any doubt, will tend to clarify many points connected with cooperation between the two countries in various spheres especially in the commercial, educational, technological, and agricultural spheres. It is anticipated that the brother president and the accompanying delegation will learn about American agricultural experience to which Algeria attaches special importance so that food supplies can be ensured and to put the national output in this sphere into gear by benefiting from the technology adopted by the industrial countries.

According to official sources the Brother President Chadli Bendjedid during his visit to the United States will be received by a number of senior American officials in addition to the talks he will be holding with the American President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush. The talks are expected to deal with cooperation and relations between the two countries as well as many current international issues.

President, Ministers Depart

LD161414 Algiers APS in English 1350 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Algiers, 16-4-85 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid and his spouse left Algiers for Washington. The president who starts tomorrow state visit to the U.S. is accompanied by Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Agriculture Minister Kasdi Merbah, Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi, Trade Minister Abdelaziz Khellef and General Kamal Abderrahim, deputy chief of staff.

OAPEC Ministerial Meeting Set for Algiers 3 May

LD151545 Vienna OPECNA in English 1542 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr 85 (OPECNA) — The 34th Ministerial Council meeting of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) will now meet in Algiers 3 May. The meeting was originally scheduled to take place in Baghdad, Iraq. Announcing his country's agreement to the new date and venue, Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Taqi al-'Uraybi said the change would enable Arab oil ministers to attend the third Arab energy conference opening in Algiers 4 May.

OAPEC comprises Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

LIBYA

Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Sudan

NC170724 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] In an interview broadcast over the Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland, Voice of the Revolutionary Committees, Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi answered several questions on the popular revolution in Sudan and the practical way in which the Sudanese people can exercise their power and sovereignty on their territory.

The leader said that the first impression that can be deduced from recent events in Sudan is that these events were against the Numayri regime, beginning with Numayri and down to the last name on the regime's list. He noted that the May regime, which was liquidated by the removal of its symbols, left nothing behind because it was a regime without any ideology, and because Numayri liquidated the revolutionary, progressive and nationalist officers in the May movement.

The leader stressed that one of the reasons for Numayri's downfall is that he was unqualified to lead Sudan. In time the May regime became a fascist regime, and with the passage of time the popular movement in Sudan rallied and confrontation arose between the authorities and the masses. The situation in Sudan has followed the pattern set out in the Green Book and the Jamahiriyah theory, which say that any government that is against the people, even if it is friendly with the people, will start a confrontation with the people and will become a fascist repressive power. This indeed took place in Sudan, where the state's authorities and thousands of policemen and central security men confronted the Sudanese people. The Numayri regime sought the aid of the Egyptians and the United States to confront the people.

The brother leader said: Numayri defied the Sudanese people, the Arab nation, and the Palestinian people. He deliberately visited Egypt several times. He walked in the Al-Sadat funeral procession with Begin. He put his hand in Al-Sadat's hand and in Husni Mubarak's hand. He persisted in his disdain for the Sudanese people. He continued to associate himself with the Egyptian regime.

The brother leader continued: Sudan's subservience to the Egypt of stable David was a blow to the Numayri regime. It made the Sudanese people feel ashamed and disgraced that Sudan was linked to a state which was in turn linked to the Zionist enemy. Moreover, Numayri contributed toward his own downfall through the excesses he committed in the name of Islamic law. These excesses led to the secession of the south from the north.

The brother leader affirmed that Numayri's participation in the dirty plot of smuggling Falasha Jews from Sudan to occupied Palestine on orders from the United States exposed Numayri. Numayri also submitted to the economic conditions imposed by the United States. The people were unable to buy food for their basic needs.

The brother leader of the revolution spoke about the Egyptian regime's attempts to contain the popular revolution in Sudan and the dangers resulting from this. He explained that even under the Numayri regime he called for unity between Egypt and Sudan. Even now he hopes there will be unity between Egypt and Sudan. He said: I support the unity of any Arab people and Arab lands. However, the Sudanese rejected Egyptian interference in Sudan. They expressed this rejection in their recent demonstrations when they shouted "Traitor, traitor, Mubarak," and "Down with the United States." This was the Sudanese people's reply to the Egyptian regime's intervention. He stressed: We do not deny that there are ancient and strong ties between Sudan and Egypt.

The brother leader referred to the Egyptian rulers' arbitrary view toward Sudan, with the exception of late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. He explained that these rulers considered themselves kings of Egypt and Sudan and that Sudan was a satellite of Egypt. These rulers treated the Sudanese people like slaves. He added that Egypt's ruler Husni Mubarak has the same snobbish outlook inherited from the days of British control of the two countries and Faruq's control of Sudan. He said: I believe that the 6 April revolution is a revolution against Egyptian hegemony and arrogance.

With regard to the economic situation in Sudan, which was one of the main reasons for the downfall of tyrant Numayri, and the SPLAJ's view on how to deal with this situation, the brother leader of the revolution explained that yesterday he received Brother Idris al-Jaza'iri, chairman of the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development. He informed Al-Jaza'iri that the fund, to which the Jamahiriyah makes great contributions, should give priority to Sudanese agricultural development projects. He indicated that Libya and the fund are currently drafting a joint plan through which it will be possible to set up urgently needed agricultural and economic development projects in Sudan.

Dealing with the problem of southern Sudan and how this problem can be solved, the brother leader of the revolution explained that the third part of the Green Book discusses minorities. He wondered whether the problem of south Sudan is indeed a problem of a minority. He said that in accordance with the third universal theory for solving the various problems of mankind, there are two types of minorities. There is a minority that belongs to a nation; and there is also a minority that does not have a nation.

The brother leader added that the Green Book affirms that the current struggle in the world is national and religious. The national struggle always triumphs in the end. If the struggle in the south is a national struggle, then the solution lies in each community respecting the other community. The leader said: No one from southern Sudan has come to me to tell me: I am a Negro and want independence, or that the Arabs have occupied my land and have treated me unjustly.

The leader added: I have met with John Garang. He is a revolutionary and progressive man. The brother leader denied that Garang's movement is secessionist and said that Garang wanted to liberate Sudan from the Numayri regime. He said: I know that John Garang is a revolutionary and our ally. We agree on revolutionary principles. However, when he says I am a Negro and Christian, I personally, if I were in Sudan, would have no pretext for confrontation. In this case, we respect the will of any community. If they want to remain a part of Sudan, the solution lies in the establishment of a jamahiri system, in accordance with the third part of the Green Book. Under the jamahiri system, there are no Arabs or Negroes. Every Arab or Negro village will rule itself through popular conferences and committees. These conferences and committees would only meet at the national conference or the General People's Congress and the general people's committees on a Sudanese nationwide level.

The brother leader of the revolution affirmed that we are making efforts with John Garang not to secede and not to continue the war following the downfall of lackey Numayri. He said: Henceforth, we will support Sudan because we are certain there will never be another Numayri in Sudan. I do not believe that subservience to stable David will continue, nor do I believe that the shame which Egypt has brought upon itself should necessarily befall the Sudanese themselves. I believe that Sudan has the resources to free itself from its subservience to Egypt.

The brother leader of the revolution expressed the hope that the south will unite with Sudan, so that it will claim its rights. The south's rights cannot be attained through regional rule. Numayri did this and did not solve the problem. He said that drastic solutions to all of Sudan's problems lie in the establishment of a jamahiri society. There must be a government for all the people. There must be conferences and committees everywhere. Then demonstrations, mutinies, and sit-ins will not repeated.

The leader of the revolution affirmed that we are ready to contribute to Sudan's unity and to solving the problem of the south. He congratulated the Peoples' Armed Forces in Sudan who responded to his appeal and to the appeal of the Sudanese people and who joined the people at the decisive moment instead of being a tool of repression against them.

The brother leader said: I hope that a democratic solution will be reached in Sudan based on the Green Book, the third universal theory, which mankind formulated throughout its long history and bitter struggle for salvation and liberation. The Green Book is the people's guide on their long journey for liberation.

The brother leader of the revolution emphasized that the Sudanese people have honored the Arab nation, because they rose against subservience, said to hell with the United States, and marched against it in the streets, at a time when U.S. slogans were being shouted in some Arab countries, particularly in Egypt. These slogans were torn apart on Sudan's streets. He added: I hope that the Sudanese people's revolution will spread to Egypt and to other Arab countries. He said that the Sudanese people must take the initiative and raise the flag of the new

revolution in the Nile Valley so that jamahiriyahs and jamhiri regimes may triumph in the Nile Valley, dictatorial, subservient, and agent regimes disappear, and the region's people are incited against the United States, the archenemy of the Arab nation. I take pride in the Sudanese people, he added.

God willing, Libya and Sudan will be tied in Arab unity to enable the liberation of the Nile Valley and Palestine and the establishment of a unified, strong, advanced, and liberated Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf, where the flags of pride and prestige will be hoisted.

JANA: 'Hour of Salvation' Coming for Egyptians

LD161546 Tripoli JANA in English 1446 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Rajab, 16 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The least that can be said about the Egyptian regimeis that it is a miserable and impotent regime entering now the stage of eternal transitory.

This ploy regime [words indistinct] all bases of rule and (?became a burden besetting the agonized Egyptian people. In order to cover its impotence and confusion and dismay from what happened in Sudan could be repeated in Egypt which is ready for that. [sentence as received] It fell in the dirty swamp of Al-Sadat and used the same low means and insolent words and vulgar behavior in a hysterical campaign against the Libyan Arab people and revolution, gains and choices. The agent Egyptian regime shamelessly gave the green light for Al-Sadat's voices in vomiting rotten revilement and became more skilled than a bustard. It remains spilling what it wants unconsciously. In this respect, this rotten regime has revealed once again to the Arab masses that its political, linguistic and moral vocabulary is limited to this few vulgar expressions, old ideas, demagogic slogans and cultural and moral decadence. The agent regime of Husni Mubarak wanted to serve the interests of the American imperialism and began implementing what was planned by the Pentagon and the C.I.A. and so it was its campaign against Libya and its people. [sentence as received]

This campaign is a clear evidence of the deficient political thinking of this regime and even more of its low morality. This campaign of vile means followed by the cowardly regime indicates to its vulgar level and low position through which it tried to spread its speciality as a fascist and dictatorial regime and a disgraceful pawn.

The Egyptian regime and the Arab Salvadorean gangs in Egypt live under the nightmare of the popular revolution which toppled the stooge's [words indistinct] in Sudan.

Kettles of anger are ready in Egypt and tension is rising in this Arab country which Husni Mubarak has neglected sacrifices of its people and their struggle, and unrest is spreading among the circles of the Egyptian Army. [sentence as received]

Egypt lives today [words indistinct] a tyrannical picture as the regime of Husni Mubarak with his suppressive establishments practices all forms of oppression and tyranny and transformed Egypt into a field for American exercises and fire training and a leisure place for the Zionist settlement by allowing the Zionists to contaminate the land of Egypt by establishing the Jewish festival of Abu Hasirah after closing all schools and institutions and imposing a curfew to prevent the Egyptian citizens from passing by near this settlement.

This cowardly regime in Egypt has left no margin for move outside the American dependency. But it must realize that America was and will not be able to protect her agents and symbols from the anger of the people and the people's revolution. The popular revolution in Egypt has entered last stage of its labor pains. The trembling regime in Egypt knows that the time has come and its fate will not be better than that of the buried Al-Sadat and deposed Numayri and other pawns and fascists.

Husni Mubarak will not be able to stop the spread of the political burning in Egypt whatever he tries to fool the Egyptian people and continue on his deception. The events of Alexandria, Kafr al-Awwar and demonstrations of the oppressed Egyptian capital exhibition and students uprising are indications of the approach of the hour of salvation of the Egyptian people from this bacterical regime which bets on the American role and flatters Zionism.

The Egyptian regime must take into account that we will not keep quiet and accept the people of Egypt to be suppressed and humiliated and also we will not disregard what is happening in Egypt because we will be siding with the Egyptian people and the Egyptian Army which Husni Mubarak sold its medals and victories in public auction. The people of Egypt know how the policy of Husni Mubarak is run in Washington and how this coward implements these policies in humiliating and submissive manner.

We say to the head of the fascist junta in Egypt and all these miserables that the revolutionary thoughts and propositions of the Green Book will invade Egypt from Libya and these scums will not be able to stop this spread which will expose the Arab Salvadoran gangs and those who have committed betrayal and practiced political prostitution against the Arab nation.

JANA Political Editor Reviles Egyptian 'Lies'

LD170355 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 16 Apr 85

["JANA Political Editor Comments on Campaign of Lies and Fabrication Circulated by Egyptian Media Against Libyan Arab People" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 24, April 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The government and official media of the Egyptian regime have beun lately circulating a campaign of lics and fabrications against the Libyan Arab people to set in the American imperialist campaign in succession. JANA political editor commented on this he wrote:

Those who follow the recorded reactions of the Egyptian regime and symbols and vulgar media during the last ten days the period associated with hosts of Egyptian, national and international events, notice that these events have entangled the regime of Husni Mubarak and frightened to symbols [as received] and

created in its media an atmosphere of delusion and contradictions. This state of affairs pushed these establishments to find a way out for the state of frustration and tangle afflicting it.

At the domestic level in Egypt, the victory of the popular revolution in Sudan and siding of the Sudanese Armed Forces on April 6 with the Sudanese people, fell like thunder on the agent regime of Husni Mubarak which rushed in a futile attempt to contain the deep rooted change taking place in Sudan and alleging in open and insolent manner that it was behind this change.

Mubarak's regime, during this period has been working effortlessly to stop this rising revolutionary wave in Egypt because what it fears most and those in the White House and the usurped Zionists is the spread of the infection of the popular revolution in Egypt to storm Egypt and uproot the regime of Camp David. Mubarak, from the first movement of the victory of the popular revolution in Sudan, began to use the card of stooge Numayri in a vulgar manner against the young revolution in Sudan and housed him in a suburb of Camp David and hinted openly that he was behind the downfall of stooge Numayri and the change taking place in Sudan.

In addition to all these [words indistinct] the Arab arena witnessed a host of events not in favor of the agent regime of Mubarak who is a mere employee of the American State Department. Every day calculations of 'Arafat fall and also the so called Mubarak's initiative. Every day the Arab masses record glorious victories against reactionary agents and foil their plots and falsify their bets and torn their dreams. [sentence as received]

It is natural, these indicators do not lend comfort or peace to Mubarak and symbols of his agent regime. It is natural, the Egyptian regime and establishments and painted media to be transformed into microphones expressing, within a preplanned plan, the policy of the black American house and the views of Zionism. [sentence as received]

To satisfy his masters, to play the role drafted for him and his ambition is to play it in the context of the American scheme — especially while "Murphy's" tour in the region goes on the regime of agent Husni Mubarak stepped up the great pathetic campaign against the Libyan Arab people. This comes after it involved the Egyptian people in the swamp of dependency on America. This regime has directed its trumpets, yellow papers and agent broadcasts, to attack Libyan Arab people's choices, principles, steadfast sta' es and national ambitions. By that, the Egyptian regime put its ' in the ranks of those who declared, in Washington only days ago, that they will pursue a hostile attitude towards Libya, for, as they confessed, it represents the solid deterrent and the impassable barricade facing their policies in the region which aim to make the Arab nation kneel down, minipulate its wealths and use them to serve their colonial goals of domination and expansionism. [sentence as received]

The puppet regime of Mubarak, just a reminder, is the David's stable regime, so, it has no right to talk about national issues. It has no right even to hint about what is taking place on the Arabic arena, because it is considered an anti-Arabist nationalism who is in alliance with the Arab nation's enemies. As for Islam the regime of Husni Mubarak is the last who may have the right to talk about the noble religion. It made out of Egypt, Egypt's integrity and Egypt's territories things at the disposal of the Zionists who are enemies of Islam and Muslims. He appointed himself as a representative of the Zionists in the land of Islam.

The Arab people of Libya value highly the suffering and the steadfastness of its brothers the Arab people of Egypt. Those people who set off the revolution on the 23d July and executed the deceased Al-Sadat. Certainly these people are capable of decisively end [as received] the battle once more for Egypt's benefit and will declare the voice of the popular revolution inside it.

SUDAN

Chairman: Government To Be Announced 'Next 2 Days'

JN161527 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1504 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces and chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], has confirmed that the formation of the provisional government is almost complete and that the government will be announced in the next 2 days. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that the provisional government will abide by the charter agreed on among the leaderships of the Trade Unions Alliance, the representatives of the political parties, and the members of the TMC.

Addressing officers, NCO's, and men of the Fattashah Garrison here today, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that the People's Armed Forces had observed the situation during the upheaval and that they had no choice but to side with the masses of the people and their issues.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that the TMC members appreciate the trust they have undertaken on behalf of the people by seizing power in response to the people's wish, rather than for the sake of power itself. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab affirmed that power will be transferred to the people 1 year after the formation of the provisional government. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab arrived at the People's Armed Forces' training camp in Fattashah this morning.

Reportage on Siwar al-Dhahab Press Statements

Interviewed on Regime's Policies

PM161511 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 13 Apr 85 pp 5, 15

[Telephone interview with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, by 'Adil Rida — date not given]

[Text] *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*: What is the real and full story of the Army Command taking over power and was it your plan that this should take place without bloodshed despite the gravity of developments?

General Siwar al-Dhahab: Since the outbreak of the popular demonstrations hostile to the defunct regime on 26 March, the General Command of the People's Armed Forces was watching the situation very closely. During the following days and with the expansion of the scope of demonstrations, the march of rejection processions in the capital and the regions, and the declaration of a political strike which paralyzed all aspects of life in Sudan it became clear to us that our people's masses rejected the May regime and were determined to resist it and to bring it down.

It has become clear to the General Command that the continuation of confrontation between the people and authority would lead to bloodshed and would threaten the country's unity. Out of its sense of duty the People's Armed Forces decided to intervene and determine the situation in favor of the people who have proved without any doubt their rejection of the previous regime. As soon as a decision was made the People's Armed Forces moved with speed and efficiency to take over power in a record time and without bloodshed.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: What were the most important criticisms of the previous regime and what plans have you laid down to find solutions for the problems it is blamed for?

Siwar al-Dhahab: It is difficult to list for you all the evil deeds of the defunct regime within this the short time available, but I can tell you that the most prominent were autocratic rule, oppression, suppression of freedoms, bad planning, confusion in economic policies, corruption, nepotism, exploitation of influence, and the political isolation of Sudan from its brothers in the Arab and African worlds. As for the plans necessary to solve all these problems, this is what we have just begun to do and which we will implement now that the situation has settled down and security in the country has been established.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: Will officials of the previous regime who have been arrested be brought to trial and if so, how?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We have detained officials of the previous regime in custody and frozen their funds and properties. The judiciary organs will declare the charges against those who have committed a crime against the nation and the citizens and who will be brought to justice.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: Will the old parties be allowed to participate in government and if so how?

Siwar al-Dhahab: In its statement the General Command affirmed its commitment to handing over power to the people after the transitional period and to enabling the people to rule themselves with freedom and democracy. It is natural that there will be parties expressing the various political views. In any case, democratic contest will determine the size and strength of every party.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: How are relations with Ethiopia following the popular uprising in Sudan?

Siwar al-Dhahab: As you know, the relations between Sudan and Ethiopia deteriorated during the defunct regime for many reasons. We now have a strong desire to mend the rift in our relations with all the neighboring countries, including Ethiopia, and establish good relations based on mutual respect.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: What is your opinion regarding the attempt by the Libyan organs to suggest that they had a hand in what happened in Sudan?

Siwar al-Dhahab: No foreign quarter had a hand in what happened in Sudan. The popular uprising was impromptu and the decision by General Command of the People's Armed Forces to side with the people and take over power was its own decision and without interference from any foreign quarter.

AKHBAR Al-YAWM: How do you view Egyptian-Sudanese relations?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We have clearly asserted in Statement No 3 the special and distinctive character of relations with sisterly Egypt. We have stated our resolve to do everything possible to strengthen and develop these ties in all the spheres.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: Have military operations in the south been halted and has dialogue with the people there begun? Will such a dialogue take place in accordance with the Addis Ababa agreement which granted the south autonomy within a united Sudan?

Siwar al-Dhahab: The situation in the south at present is calm and stable; there are no military operations. We have taken the first steps to prepare for dialogue with the brothers who have taken up arms. We are prepared to listen to all the views of our brothers in the south and to come to an understanding with them on the ideal solution for the problem.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: What is the current state of Sudanese-U.S. relations?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Our relations with the United States are good. The United States is giving us economic aid in the field of development, drought relief, and combating the encroachment of the desert.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: And with the Soviet Union?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We will seek to develop and strengthen ties with all the countries, including the Soviet Union, on the basis of mutual respect and common interests.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: What have the documents found in the new liquidated state security organ revealed and how true are the reports that a new national security organ will be created, and how will it be set up?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Taking stock of and sorting out the documents and equipment that were in possession of the state security organ is still continuing. Everything depends on the evaluation of the situation after all the facts have been obtained. We will establish a national security organ but this organ will have no powers by which it can oppress the citizens or insult their dignity and humanity.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: What are your plans for dealing with the consequences of the previous regime to which you have referred?

Siwar al-Dhabab: We are preparing the necessary plans to eliminate the negative effects caused by the wrong policies which the previous regime implemented in the economic and social fields. Immediate measures will be taken to strengthen the national economy and revive it; a comprehensive and strategic plan will be laid down and implementation stages will be fixed on the basis of the resources available to us and on the aid we receive from brothers and friends.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: When will the transitional government, which you said you were going to set up, be formed and how will it be formed?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Consultations with the popular organizations, trade unions, parties, and the southern brothers are continuing in order to agree on the makeup of the transitional government and the manner it is to be formed.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: You declared that the 6 April uprising is not an extension of the May 1969 movement. What did you mean by that?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We meant to stress that the 6 April revolution is a genuine popular revolution that was ignited by the people and finalized by the Armed Forces by siding with the people. In no way can it be considered an extension of the defunct "May" regime which the people have rejected with their own free will.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: What progress has been made with John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People Liberation Movement [SPLM]?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We have begun contacts with Brother Dr John Garang in order to initiate dialogue and agree on a suitable formula for solving the problems that prompted the SPLM to take up arms. Since he is now in Addis Ababa, the channel that has been open so far is through their office in London. A select committee will carry out the dialogue depending on his response.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: Has the Saudi Arabian Kingdom responded to the request for urgent aid to Sudan and is there an international response to Sudan's appeal for economic aid to combat drought and the encroachment of the desert?

Siwar al-Dhahab: The Saudi Arabian Kingdom, through its monarch King Fahd, affirmed its absolute support for Sudan and readiness to give every assistance possible. His Majesty King Fahd, renowned for his sincerety in words and in deeds, has fulfilled his pledge even before the Sudanese delegation returned to Khartoum from Saudi Arabia. With regard to the international response regarding aid to combat drought and the encroachment of the desert, it has been extensive. Many countries and organizations have offered material aid. Other countries have also pledged aid in this field following the issuing of Statement No 9 in which I announced our resolve to step up our efforts to combat the encroachment of the desert and drought and to cooperate with the international community in this field. I have assumed the chairmanship of the national committee for combating drought and the encroachment of the desert in order to ensure continuation of efforts in this vital and important matter.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: On what are you concentrating at present?

Siwar al-Dhahab: At present we are concentrating on development and agricultural projects in order to tackle the shortage in food products.

Discusses Rebels, Cabinet Formation

JN161150 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 25, April 16, (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council, General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab held a press conference with local press here yesterday.

With respect to southern Sudan question, Siwar al-Dhahab said: "In fact we called for a seminar to discuss the [words indistinct] by all concerned parties since it is a national cause. The mere definition of the nature of the problem, I think, will lead to its settlement."

As for the formation of the transitional government and the steps taken so far in this regard, Siwar al-Dhahab explained that negotiations were underway now with the representatives of all sectors of the people represented in the National Alliance in order to reach an executive formula acceptable to all. He added that the representatives of the National Alliance had put forth several proposals which to be unified for reaching a solution stressing that differences were expected since the alliance was composed of different parties but they all agreed on the necessity of coordination to surpass the current phase.

Replying to a question on type of co-ordination that would result between the Transitional Military Council and the new cabinet, Siwar al-Dhahab said: "The relation between the council and the executive system has been defined in the communique that decreed the council formation." The council represents the sovereignty and the legislative authorities of the state, he added. He also said that the charter which had been adopted had also defined the relation between the two systems. As for the duration of the transitional period, he emphasized that it was determined by the projected plans and (I think a consensus has emerged for the adoption of one-year period), he said.

About the urgent solutions devised for the economic situation and the Sudan's relation in the future with the World Bank and other countries, Siwar al-Dhahab said: "The economic situation is on the top of our priorities and we have adopted some urgent arrangements to check economic deterioration as well as devising reformation plans for the medium term in addition to preparing a long-term policy."

On the siding of the People's Armed Forces to the popular will, he said that the Armed Forces is part of the people whose aim is to defend the country. When it became obvious, he went on, that

the people unanimously opted for changing the previous system, it was natural that the Armed Forces have to support the people's will similar to what happened in October 1964 when the Armed Forces sided with the people against the military regime at that time.

On whether the presence of the former president in Egypt might embarrass the relations between the Sudan and Egypt, Siwar al-Dhahab said: "The presence of the former president in Egypt has no effect on the speciality of ties between the two countries because we are sure that our brothers there will not allow the former president to exercise any activity even the delivering of press statement. So there is nothing that could affect the speciality of the relation."

"As I said before, we intend to get acquainted with all the opinions of southerners. We have already started a dialogue with those present in Khartoum and we also conducted contacts to fix a date with John Garang for talks, he said on the question of the south.

As for the validity of the Islamic Shari'a laws with regard to its effect on national unity, Siwar al-Dhahab said that the issue of the Shari'a laws was a matter concerning citizens, particularly Moslems. As I am expected, he went on, the existence of Shari'a laws. [sentence as received]

Regarding the other alliance beside the Allied National Forces for National Salvation, he said: "We confer with all sides and attempt to reconcile them, because this alliance has had a charter. We are keen to in this stage for unanimity. It is our task in this stage to reconcile these alliances." "The charter stipulated that anybody who is proved to be corrupt would stand trial. Accordingly the findings of the trial would determine the political exclusion, because he has no right to vote according to the elections regulations," Siwar al-Dhahab said on political exclusion during the transitional government.

Replying to a question on the future of the decentralization, he emphasised that the masses had made the change and that they were responsible to create the suitable change in the economy and the state administration. On whether there were ideological trends manifested among the Armed Forces during this stage, Siwar al-Dhahab said: "The Armed Forces had no ideological trends. It is a national institution without political color. If this occurs, Sudan will be another Beirut."

Comments on Islamic Laws

JN171057 Khartoum SUNA in English 1037 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 17 (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council Tuesday said we should admit that there is a problem in the southern Sudan and we should specify its dimension and form. He confirmed that this would not be conducted unless we set with the other side in a plenary meeting attended by all factions in the south.

Siwar al-Dhahab, who had been speaking in a television interview, said that the deteriorated economic situation is an outcome of the wrong practices of the defunct regime.

In reply to a question about the amendment of the Islamic Shari'a laws, the chairman of the Transitional Military Council said that the Sudanese people had welcomed the Islamic laws except a minority of southerners who had showed some reservations. He said that some laws in the Shari'a need minor revisions.

Chairman Meets Refugee Official, Affirms U.S. Aid

JN161518 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, received 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi, the commissioner for refugees, this morning.

In a statement to SUNA after the meeting, Al-Ahmadi said that he briefed Gen Siwar al-Dhahab on his participation in the meetings of the group of experts that the UN secretary general formed with the aim of finding ways to stem refugee influx in the world. He also briefed Siwar al-Dhahab on his meetings with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and the director of the bureau for refugee programs in the U.S. State Department, who affirmed that the United States will continue to extend the necessary support for the refugees in Sudan and for the Sudanese areas that are affected by drought and desertification, and will increase shipments of foodstuffs in order to contain the effects of drought and desertification.

The commissioner for refugees expressed his optimism that the goodneighborly attitude that the TMC has voiced concerning ties with the neighboring states will help stop the influx of refugees into Sudan, particularly in the Eastern Region, and that channels of dialogue will be open with the neighboring states, particularly sisterly Ethiopia, with the aim of reaching suitable, acceptable solutions.

Siwar al-Dhahab Meets TMC Official, Bank Governor

EA171136 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Lt Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, yesterday evening received Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, the secretary general of the Higher Council for Integration who briefed the Transitional Military Council on the integration plans, [words indistinct] and laws. He gave a briefing on the plans agreed upon between Sudan and Egypt which have been accomplished and the difficulties faced in accomplishing these plans [as heard] and [words indistinct] for the next stage.

In addition, his excellency received Mahd al-Faki, the acting governor of the Bank of Sudan, who briefed the Transitional Military Council on the local currency situation in the country and proposals to change banknotes bearing the picture of the former president, which were put forward by the Transitional Military Council in one of its first statements. A number of designs were examined, and one will be selected that is suitable, providing that the cost is low and completion is quick. The

Transitional Military Council instructed the bank authorities to speed up the implementation of this plan.

Rebels in South Criticize Cabinet Nominations

NC161706 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, April 16 (AFP) — Sudanese union and party nominations for posts in a transitional government has drawn the fire of southerners whose two-year rebellion played a key role in toppling former President Ja'far Numayri, even before the governing military junta has publicly accepted the candidates.

A copy of the list, handed late Sunday to the military council which ousted Marshal Numayri on April 6, was made available today at the Staff Club of Khartoum University, which was become information headquarters for the main alliance of Sudan's unions and political parties.

Under an agreement between the military and civilian groups, a 15-member cabinet is to be set up to rule Sudan for 12 months until free elections can be held. The military is to name five of the government members, including the defense and interior portfolios, while trades unions will name five others and a coalition of six political parties the remaining five. Union and political sources said it was now up to the ruling military council under General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab to accept or reject their nominations.

The 10 candidates presented by the unions and parties were all described as "independents" with no direct links to any major political or politico-religious groupings and no history of collaboration with the Numayri regime. Relatively unknown on a national level other than through their professional or union activities, the civilian candidates are all considered Moslem moderates.

The 10 were chosen after lengthy negotiations between an alliance of trade unions and a coalition of six parties — the Ummah (People's) Party of Sadiq al-Mahdi, the Democratic Union Party (DUP), and the Communist, Ba'th, Nasirite Socialist and Islamic Socialist Parties. A dissident wing of the fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood, which backed Marshal Numayri until being purged shortly before the coup, also participated in the discussions. The Brotherhood itself, led by former Numayri adviser Hasan al-Turabi, boycotted the negotiations because of the presence of the Communists, who Mr al-Turabi branded as "atheist, anti-national and anti-democratic." The man tipped to be prime minister is Daf'Allah Jazuli, president of the National Association of Doctors.

Release of the list immediately drew criticism from southerners, who have been promised three cabinet positions of their own among the five to be named by the military. But southern leaders interviewed here said the unions and parties had monopolized all the crucial non-military portfolios, leaving representatives of the key southern region only "secondary" posts such as animal husbandry, communication or natural resources.

They also complained that all those nominated were Moslems, a thorny issue in the mostly Christian and animist south that was long resisted rule by the Moslem-dominated central government in Khartoum.

No names have yet surfaced of possible southern cabinet members, although authoritative sources here confirmed that one of the three reserved portfolios would go to a candidate chosen by southern guerrilla leader John Garang, a former colonel in the National Army.

A two-year revolt in favor of greater southern autonomy by Col Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) virtually paralyzed the southern economy and played a key role in weakening the regime of Marshal Numayri.

MENA Lists Candidates for Cabinet Posts

NC170520 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 16 Apr (MENA) — Plans to form a new transitional civilian Sudanese cabinet have been formalized. It has been decided that the cabinet will include 15 ministers, including 13 civilians and 2 military personnel. Of the latter, one is to come from the Armed Forces and will head the Defense Ministry, and the other is to come from the police force and head the Interior Ministry. The civilian ministers will include three people from the south.

MENA has learned that the names of the 10 civilians nominated by the national alliances are as follows:

Finance Ministry: Al-Sayyid Ahmad al-Sayyid;
Trade Ministry: Amin al-Murghani;
Agriculture Ministry: Ibrahim Radwan;
Education Ministry: Bashir Haj al-Tum;
Energy and Mining Ministry: 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Uthman Musa;
Industry Ministry: Amin Makki Madani;
Health Ministry: Dr Husayn Abu Salih;
Information Ministry: Muhammad Bashir Hamid;
Public Works Ministry: Hasan Shabbu;
Foreign Ministry: Ibrahim Taha Ayyub.

The MENA correspondent has learned that contacts have been made with John Garang, who is in Ethiopia, through Sudanese businessman 'Uthman Khalil. Exchanges also are taking place with representatives of the southerners in the capital and in the southern provinces.

Three names of southernes have been proposed for nomination to the civilian government. These are: (Peter Jean Copok), (Samuel Arrow), and (Toby Madot).

The new cabinet is expected to be announced within the next 2 days after all consultations have been completed to lay down strong foundations acceptable by all, including the alliance of parties and trade unions, the Transitional Military Council, and the southerners.

Parties Approve Nominations

JN170918 Khartoum SUNA in English 0910 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 17 (SUNA) — Political parties and Professional Trade Unions Alliance had agreed on the nomination of 10 members for ministerial posts in the coming transitional cabinet. The spokesman of the alliance, Dr 'Adlan al-Hardalu, said the remaining five posts will be earmarked for the Armed Forces, police and three ministries for southerners.

It was understood that the portfolio of Defense Ministry will go to the Armed Forces and Internal Affairs Ministry will go to police forces.

Saudi Arabia Pledges Support, Financial Aid

EA162105 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] HM King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has announced that the Kingdom will support Sudan for a period of 3 months with fuel valued at $61 million in addition to what was sent in April, which was valued at $1 million. His Majesty King Fahd has also directed the Saudi Development Fund to send an urgent delegation of experts to hold talks with the authorities concerned so as to speed up the projects on which agreements had already been reached.

This was stated in the letter received by Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, from the Saudi monarch last night when he received the Kingdom's ambassador in Khartoum. The king expressed his thanks and good wishes for the letter sent to his majesty by Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab and delivered by Gen Yusuf Hasan, member of the Transitional Military Council who recently visited the Kingdom.

His Majesty King Fahd confirmed his full support and backing for fraternal Sudan, wishing continuous success and honor for the Sudanese people and stressing that what the Kingdom is doing for Sudan is no more than its fraternal duty arising from the close relations and historical ties across the ages. In concluding his letter, his majesty expressed his personal wishes for continuing health and success for the Sudanese people during the stage through which they are passing.

Envoy Delivers Support Message From PRC Leaders

EA162110 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, the chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, received at his office in the General Command this afternoon his excellency the PRC ambassador in Khartoum, who delivered to his excellency a verbal message from Chinese President Li Xiannin and Chairman of the State Council Zhao Ziyang, congratulating him on the Transitional Military Council taking over power in Sudan. [Words indistinct] his excellency the ambassador the strengthening and developing of bilateral relations. His excellency expressed his thanks and appreciation for the Chinese stand.

Sudanese Popular Front Voices Support for Coup

JN161858 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — The Sudanese Popular Resistance Front and its members outside the homeland in Libya, Ethiopia, and some European countries have announced their blessings and support for the 6 April revolution and for the steps that are being taken to transfer power to the masses. This took place during a meeting today between Brigadier Ahmad Mahmud, member of the Political Committee [as received], and a delegation from the front which expressed the front's support for the revolution of the people and their Armed Forces. Brigadier Ahmad Mahmud also explained that the delegation will discuss with officials in the council arrangements for the return of the expatriates to the homeland. It is noteworthy that the Sudanese Popular Front had issued the following statement on 11 April:

While negotiations continue in Khartoum between the representatives of the victorious Sudanese people and the Transitional Military Council to prepare for transferring power to the people following the downfall of Numayri's dictatorial regime and for determining the transitional period, the Sudanese Popular Front, in one of its trenches in Addis Ababa, would like to stress its declared position in its [wordsindistinct] statement — a position that expresses the front's position inside and outside the country that supports without reservation the victorious March-April uprising.

The statement adds: While it follows the course of events in Khartoum and in other arenas, the front would like to reaffirm its announcement regarding the determination of the transitional period and the need for that period not to exceed the time that is required for transferring power to the people. Therefore, we would like to reaffirm that we did not talk about a certain period of time or certain days. We left the determination of the transitional period to our representatives in Khartoum who are holding negotiations within the framework of the people's representatives with the military authority in order to preserve the gains of our popular revolution and to secure the transfer of power to loyal citizens who are concerned about Sudan's independence and the integrity of its territories.

Omdurman Reports Ghabbush Cable to Siwar al-Dhahab

EA162308 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces has received the following cable from Father Philip 'Abbas Ghabbash and the United Sudanese National Front — the Sudanese National Party [title as heard]: To the General Command, the People's Armed Forces, to our heroic People's Armed Forces, to the Commander in Chief

Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab: Long live our heroic people.

We appeal to you to find a radical and quick solution to the suffering of our people. We appeal strongly for the restoration of democracy to the Sudanese people in a short time as you have promised and "the pledge of the freeman is a debt on him" [Arabic proverb]. We appeal for an end to enmity with our neighbors, especially our neighbor [words indistinct] and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. We strongly appeal to you to seek [words indistinct].

Urgent dialogue should be held to solve the problems from which Sudan is suffering internally, particularly with the Sudanese revolutionaries and especially with the son of Sudan, John Garang, and his militant comrades for the sake of the rights of the Sudanese people as a whole. We have confidence in you [words indistinct]. [On 30 Oct 1984 SUNA reported that Ghabbush had led a conspiracy against the government. On 7 Jan 1985 he was pardoned by Numayri following a request for clemency.]

Ba'th Party Secretary Returns From Iraq 16 Apr

JN161923 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — Badr al-Din Mudaththir, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Sudan, arrived here from Iraq today with some party leaders. He addressed the crowds that received him, and thanked them for their cordial reception, praising the March-April popular uprising and the People's Armed Forces for their bias toward the people to end the dictatorial nightmare and the tyrant's regime. He stressed that only Numayri and his clique will be responsible for the tragedies that took place during the May regime. He also said that the Sudanese people have been an example of social action to bolster democracy. He also praised the martyrs of the March-April uprising.

Mudaththir also stressed that every martyr who sacrificed his life for the sake of democracy is a struggler regardless of his belief or color [words indistinct] to end the dictatorial regime. On the other hand, an authoritative source in the party has stated that there is an alliance between the forces of the trade union grouping as the leader of the democratic movement on the one hand, and the political parties and the Armed Forces on the other.

Regarding the party's conception of the transitional period, the source said that the most important thing is to liquidate the May leadership, to bolster democracy and freedom, and to hold a dialogue with John Garang and the political forces in the south in order to lay down a sound base for the solution to the problems of the south, draw up the country's permanent constitution, inject quick economic measures to ease the burden of living, and deal seriously with the problems of drought and desertification.

Military Official Announces Revision of Army Laws

JN161539 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — A comprehensive revision of the laws of the People's Armed Forces will take place so that these laws will be consistent with the declared objectives of the next stage and so we can end all forms of injustice and repression against the People's Armed Forces. This statement was made by Brigadier Dr Muhammad Hasan Haj 'Ali, head of the military justice branch. He also said that the military justice branch had prepared a complete revision of the laws of the People's Armed Forces, but the defunct regime made many changes and amendments in these laws that distorted the main features of the objectives of the revision.

SUNA has learned that the military justice branch has begun to prepare the wage and personnel scale to be presented to the competent authorities for approval.

Military Council Delegation Visits Southern Regions

EA161559 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the Transitional Military Council returned to Khartoum late this afternoon after a visit to the three southern regions during which they were briefed on the situation of the military zones and the progress of performance in the various institutions of the regions.

Major General 'Uthman al-Amin al-Sayyid addressed the officers, the NCO's and men of the People's Armed Forces and the regular forces at Malakal, Wau and Juba explaining the objectives of the transitional stage and Sudan's internal and external policies during the current stage. The delegation answered some questions raised during these meetings.

Toward the end of the visit the delegation met the directors of the various ministries in Equatoria Region and explained to them their duties during the current stage and the need to be patient and persevering in order to bring people together and support the march of the people who are in cohesion with the People's Armed Forces to ensure prosperity for our beloved Sudan.

Workers To Adhere to Trade Union Movement

JN171013 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 17 (SUNA) — The Executive Council of Sudan's Federation of Workers Trade Unions yesterday issued a statement re-affirming its adherence to the unity and legitimacy of Trade Union Movement.

The statement said that the Central Committee decided to convene an emergency congress on May 7 and accepted the resignation of the Executive Council and its reformation.

Assembly To Be Elected To Draft Constitution

EA171058 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] In a press statement, member of the Transitional Military Council, Major General 'Uthman al-Amin announced that a constituent assembly [Al-Jamiyyah al-Tasisiyyah], which will

draft the constitution, will be formed through elections which are considered among the duties of the transitional government.

His excellency added that it will continue for a year as a constitutent assembly after which it will be transformed [Tatahawwal] into a parliament which will continue for 3 years.

His excellency stressed that the Transitional Military Council will remain committed to the objectives of the transitional stage which include the establishment of democratic bases in the country.

SUNA Cites Lawyer on Taha's Trial, 'Assassination'

JN161549 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — Faruq Abu 'Isa, secretary general of the Arab Lawyers Federation, has exposed the shameful practices by the defunct Nuamyri regime during the trial of Mahmud Muhammad Taha, leader of the Republican Brothers movement in Sudan.

In a statement to SUNA, his excellency pointed out that the Arab Lawyers Federation decided to dispatch a delegation of senior Egyptian lawyers who specialize in Islamic studies to cooperate with the Sudanese lawyers union in its dealings with the issue of the beliefs of the late Mahmud Muhammad Taha. However, the delegation was surprised when it found out that the trial lasted only a few hours, after which the death sentence was issued.

The secretary general of the arab Lawyers Federation added that despite this, the delegation held intensive contacts during its presence in Khartoum with the Sudanese Lawyers Union and a number of democratic organizations to explain the violations of the weak judiciary authority.

He also requested a meeting with the deposed president, but instead, marginal meetings were arranged with the public prosecutor, the People's Assembly speaker, and the deputy chief of the dissolved state security service.

He said that despite this, the federation's members continued their pressure to reconsider the implementation of the unjust arbitrary death sentence, explaining that it is nothing more than political assassination.

Faruq Abu 'Isa, who arrived in the country yesterday, said that the delegation from the Arab Lawyers Federation held a press confernece after returning to Cairo, which was attended by Egyptian and world media, and revealed what the delegation had seen and heard from others on legal and human violations in Sudan, especially concerning the above-mentioned trial, which the Sudanese people regard as a blot in the history of Sudanese judiciary.

AFP: Muslim Brotherhood Leader on Islamic Law

NC170939 Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, April 17 (AFP) — The head of the fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood in Sudan, Hasan al-Turabi, has threatened to "open fire" on those who want Shari'a Islamic law to be reconsidered.

In his second major public appearance since the overthrow of President Ja'far Numayri on April 6, Mr Turabi told an audience of 10,000 last night that the brotherhood would make no concessions in insisting on the implementation of the Shari'a. As his supporters shouted slogans like "There is no alternative to the law of God" and "Down with the United States", Mr Turabi renewed his call for a broad-based Islamic front to be set up to make sure the laws were applied. He said the role of the transitional government being formed to pave the way for free elections in Sudan should not concern itself with what he called "major national issues" such as Islamic law.

He warned the country's military rulers and the political parties against "exploiting the transition period when there is no legitimate constitution" to alter the Shari'a. Sudan's new leader, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, told a press conference on Monday that "some aspects" of Islamic law might be changed during the transition period.

TMC Statement on 'Unauthorized' Lists

EA162057 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Ladies and gentlemen, we have received the following statement from the Transitional Military Council: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: It has come to the knowledge of the Transitional Military Council that a number of countrymen are distributing lists containing the names of some personalities, accusing them of belonging to the dissolved state security organ in addition to their basic professions.

Since the Transitional Military Council did not authorize any-(body to provide or distribute such lists, and since the determination of the time and manner of the publication of such names lies in the powers of this council, then such accusations only lead to confusion and chaos and the sowing of hatred in the heart. The council would like to point out the following:

1. No person is entitled to distribute or post lists accusing others or making such accusations which are not based on proof or authorization nor which incorrectly insult the innocent.

2. We have all agreed that the law is the [words indistinct] matter. Accordingly, nobody has the right to take the law into his own hands to distort the face of another or describe him with [words indistinct] qualities. Hence, it is more appropriate that whoever believes that he has information about a person or persons who have corrupted political, economic, or social life should come forward to the competent authorities so that the law can take its course.

3. The procedure based on pushing forward progress by more production and work can be [words indistinct] by such accusations and which no person can be [words indistinct] by them whatever the degree of his respect and trust.

Reinstatement of Dismissed Students Demanded
JN170959 Khartoum SUNA in English 0933 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 17 (SUNA) — Students unions at universities and institutes have presented a memo to the Transitional Military Council demanding abolition of a decision which dismissed some students at Juba University for political reasons. The decision was taken by the defunct regime.

Southern Official Denies Reorganization of SANU
JN161513 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1437 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Apr (SUNA) — (Samuel Arol Paul), leader of the political grouping in southern Sudan, has denied that he reorganized the Sudan African National Union [SANU] in cooperation with Daniel Kut. In a statement he said that foreign media reports in this regard are baseless. He also said that he is cooperationg with a number of politicians in the south to work out a peaceful and final solution to the problem of the south in cooperation with officials in the Transitional Military Council and the national forces grouping.

SPLA Radio Comments on Media 'Misrepresentation'
EA162347 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, here is the last talk in our series on the media coverage of events and affairs in the Sudan. Today we look at how the media have been reporting the war between SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] and the Khartoum government and how some news organizations attribute the causes of the war to the division of the southern regions in 1983 and the introduction of Islamic law that same year.

Both the redivision of the south and the imposition of Islamic law in 1983, which might have increased the membership of SPLA in small numbers are not the causes of this war in the Sudan, but news media, especially radio stations, do not fail to introduce anything about the war in the Sudan without mentioning that. Listeners of some radios are used to hearing phrases such as: After the division of the southern Sudan and the imposition of Islamic Shari'a law in 1983, such and such happened. Another commonly-used phrase, and which is baseless, is the claim by some reporters that the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] is a southern movement fighting for greater autonomy. The fact that the movement began in the south and was organized by the majority of southern Sudanese does not make it less national. When Muhammad 'Abdallah, the Mahdi, fought the Egyptians, the Turks, and the British in Al-Jazirah, (Aba), and later Kurdufan, did that movement become a Western movement or (Dunqullah) dominated, since most Ansar were from Dunquallah and western Sudan?

The insistence that the movement is dominated by one tribe, especially the Dinka, is seen by most members of SPLA-SPLM as the creation of one of the foreign correspondents who has been saying this for quite some time. Most members of SPLA-SPLM think the government (?issued) a statement from this correspondent and it became a national policy under Numayri with devastating effects, since the deposed regime started recruiting some members of other ethnic groups to fight the SPLA. The instigated groups are now known as the (Nyagad). These are armed bandits.

The other misrepresentation by the media is the wrong belief that the overthrown Numayri has to be protected because he was a guarantor of American interests in the region.

Time and time again SPLA-SPLM has made its public assurances that it has nothing (?to do with) foreign interests. The war is simply an internal affair in which past and present mistakes are to be corrected to (?save from) destruction of all Sudanese. [sentence as heard] All foreign governments and organizations have nothing to fear from the movement unless they take a hostile attitude towards the SPLA-SPLM.

There are some individual journalists working on news media, which, though they are impartial, their reporting of events taking place in different parts of the world — these journalists, such as (Ayyub Ubayd), the Sudanese news reader in the BBC Arabic service, refer to SPLA as Mutamarridin [rebels] instead of Al-Thuwwar [revolutionaries] as all his colleagues in that department say.

Nevertheless, in spite of these tendencies to distort and give inaccurate information about SPLA-SPLM by correspondents and reporters, I personally believe that the distortions are not the policies of the news organizations they work for. For example, last year the respected and reliable news agency, REUTERS, dispatched a news item in which it claimed that the SPLA were fighting to create in the south what it called the Nile republic. I later learned that the mistake was from the reporter.

One notable exception is the Arabic service of the Voice of America, which, in my opinion, is hostile to the SPLA-SPLM. Immediately after the emergence of the SPLA-SPLM in 1983 a reporter for that service approached Dr Hasan al-Turabi, then Numayri's adviser on foreign affairs. The reporter, contrary to journalistic methods, introduced his questions to Al-Turabi by describing the movement as a conspiracy, a statement which would have been an appropriate accusation coming from the interviewee rather than from the interviewer.

Again, on 1st January 1985 Numayri warned SPLA that it would suffer if it did not accept to negotiate with him. Radio SPLA replied, rejecting Numayri's offer the same day, but the Arabic service of the Voice of America took only Numayri's story, ignoring our reply. In the course of the same month, the same service reported SPLA as a secessionist organization.

What, then, is the real stand of SPLA-SPLM? The movement will continue to fight whether the south is reunified or whether Islamic law is repealed. The main aim of the movement, which is national is to fight for a united Sudan where power and national wealth are shared by all Sudanese, not only by a small group from central Sudan and Khartoum.

Sudan belongs to all Sudanese, and racial and religious discrimination must be fought to give room for justice and equality. We are prepared to achieve these [words indistinct] objectives and

for that we do not need anybody else to do the job for us. Our information policy is not to attack those who distort our views and objectives. That is the work of the Khartoum regime, which last year bitterly accused the BBC for what it called malicious campaigns against President Numayri's introduction of Islamic law.

Distortion of SPLA-SPLM policies and objectives would do little to stop the movement from achieving its goals. Instead, such misrepresentations make the SPLA fighters more determined to continue the struggle. We in the SPLA-SPLM do not want others to fight our war for us, whether militarily or in the mass media.

What we want from the international news media is to desist from engaging in misrepresentation and distortion of what we stand for. That role belongs to our enemies, the rulers of the Sudan and their beneficiaries.

TUNISIA

President, Foreign Minister Discuss Maghreb Issue

LD162311 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Carthage, 16 Apr (TAP) — President Habib Bourguiba this morning received Tunisian Minister of Foreign affairs Beji Caid Essebsi. At the end of the audience Caid Essebsi made the following statement: "I discussed with the head of state the development of relations between Tunisia and the Arab Maghreb countries since the beginning of the year. The president of the Republic greeted the resumption of diplomatic relations between Morocco and Mauritania with satisfaction. He stressed that this new step will further strengthen the ties of cooperation and understanding between the two fraternal countries and will allow them to contribute to the building of the Greater Arab Maghreb within a framework of mutual trust and respect. The president of the Republic emphasized the need to introduce a climate of fraternity and solidarity between all the states of the region."

BURUNDI

Foreign Minister Meets With Amir of Qatar

EA170916 Dakar PANA in French 1730 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Bujumbura 16 Apr (ABP-BUR/PANA) — Laurent Nzeyimana, Burundi minister of external relations and cooperation, today returned to Bujumbura from Qatar where he had visited 13-15 April and delivered a message from Burundi's president, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, to the amir of Qatar, Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani.

CAMEROON

Finance Minister Notes Buoyancy of Economy

AB161847 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Etienne Ntsama, has said that Cameroon's economy is buoyant with the 1981-1986 5-year development plan registering a concrete increase of 7 percent. In an interview to an African business journal, *AFRIQUE EXPANSION*, Mr Etienne Ntsama said the government reacted vigorously to the 1983 commercial (?recession) in the country by reactivating public investments and undertaking a number of necessary structural reforms. He said the public investment budget was about 500 billion francs in which he includes monies borrowed from friendly countries to undertake projects like the national television, road infrastructure, hospitals, water and electricity supply. Mr Etienne Ntsama indicated that the government had taken important steps toward salary increases, family allowances, including substantial price increases in our agricultural produce.

CHAD

FAN Soldiers Accused of 'Slaughtering' Civilians

AB121243 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Summary from poor reception] As could be expected, at the beginning of April the reactionary hordes launched a new attack against the positions of the patriotic forces, especially in the Maro Subprefecture. "According to our military correspondent, the puppet hordes failed to impose themselves on the battlefield despite the important military means they utilized. With their usual firm determination and especially with the support of the people, the fearless codos [commandos] of the National Liberation Army again harassed the puppet forces." Confronted by the revolutionary codos, the puppet forces undertook, as usual, large-scale acts of reprisal against the unarmed civilian populations.

According to our military correspondent, the FAN cannon fodder stuffed with LSD and hashish butchered the peaceful and innocent villagers of the Maro Subprefecture. "Hundreds of farmers suspected of collaborating with or of having sympathy for the codos were gathered together and shot to death without further ado." The executed farmers included many old people and children. "In most cases, the FAN soldiers, who were blinded by hatred and drugs, went to the extent of setting fire to the bodies of the executed persons. Many thousands of people, who were able to escape this human slaughter, managed to cross the Chadian-CAR border and reach the refugee camps. These refugees now number more than 50,000." These survivors told the representatives of humanitarian organizations in the CAR what they saw and suffered and leveled damning charges against the FAN leaders and soldiers.

BENIN

Kerekou Addresses Ministerial Problems

AB170620 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Revolution is demanding; it is almost like a religious duty. From now on, government activities should be felt by the popular masses. Of course, the government's responsibility to the working masses of the county is a collective one, but each member of the National Executive Council and each cadre should be responsible for his actions. It is against this revolutionary background that the chairman of the Central Committee this morning held a working session with the ministers of labor and social welfare, finance and economy, information and communications, planning and statistics, secondary and higher education, nursery and primary education, rural development and cooperatives, and representatives of the permanent committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, as well as technocrats of the various ministries. The purpose of this meeting was to find solutions to problems facing workers in these ministries. The head of state tackled each of these problems with the hopes of settling them in a practical and satisfactory manner. President Kerekou, speaking about these problems, which have been classified into six groups, was quite clear and frank:

[Begin Kerekou recording] Comrade ministers, cadres and representatives of mass organizations of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, a certain number of problems have been brought to our attention. These problems, if not diligently and correctly resolved by our party and our revolutionary state, could create sources of social tensions. In fact, under our revolutionary party and state, it is unacceptable to continue to be manipulated with impunity by a handful of senseless and irresponsible individuals whose aim in our view is to gradually and quietly orchestrate acts of sabotage to achieve their devilish and selfish ambitions; otherwise how can one explain the following chaotic situation?

First, the nonimplementation of the special status of direct-hire state civil servants, whose status was modified during the last quarter of 1984. Second, the nonimplementation of dossiers concerning promotions and raises for confirmed state functionaries; and what is inadmissible and intolerable to us is that the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs explains this nonimplementation by the lack of office stationery to type out the draft special status. It has even been said that the financial affairs directorates of these ministries have refused to contribute to the correct settlement of this problem. Those charged with the management of personnel cannot satisfactorily resolve this problem.

At the ministry of secondary and higher education, it has been reported that a number of meetings have been held at various levels concerning the nonpayment of overtime and other allowances for the grading of examination papers in secondary schools and universities during the 1983-84 academic year. We do not understand why these comrades in charge of these ministries do not give the required attention to these problems. Even if they cannot give immediate satisfaction to certain priorities, they should be seen to be accomplishing their duties since that is what they are paid for.

Finally, concerning the situation at the National Agricultural Development Corporation, it has been reported that the comrade minister of rural development and cooperatives was still repeating his actions that created the situation at the Benin Office of Social Security.

Comrade chairman of the ad hoc committee, it is up to you to investigate these reports by interrogating those involved. You don't have to investigate bureaucratically. You must call those concerned and listen to them. And some will even give written explanations. [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives Ivorian Foreign Minister

AB161641 Paris AFP in French 1556 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 16 April (AFP) — Simeon Ake, the Ivorian minister of foreign affairs, was received on Tuesday morning in Ouagadougou by Captain Thomas Sankara, the Burkina head of state, according to an official announcement.

Details on the talks between the Ivorian minister and the Burkina president were not disclosed, but observers note that this visit is taking place at a time when relations between the two countries are going through a difficult period, since the controversy over the murder on 8 April 1985 in Abidjan of Valentin Kinda, a Burkina businessman living in the Ivory Coast.

Reacting to the crime, the Burkina Government had considered that it was a "sordid crime," and had condemned the "misdeeds and harrasments meted out regularly to Burkina nationals in the Ivory Coast." The Ivory Coast had sharply reacted to this accusation, asserting that the crime was a "political crime carried out by hired killers."

GHANA

Group Leaves for Nonaligned Movement Meeting

AB161437 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has flown to New Delhi at the head of a four-member government delegation to attend a special session of the Nonaligned Movement on Namibia's independence. The meeting begins on Friday and will last 3 days.

Dr Asamoah told newsmen before the delegation left Accra today that the session will also discuss the Gulf war. Another topic will be on the economic problems facing Africa. The other members of the delegation are: H.O. Quarshie, director of international organizations and conferences at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Saarah Mensah, Ghana's ambassador to India; and Philip Gbeho, Ghana's permanent representative at the United Nations.

Defense Committee Group Returns From PRC Visit

AB152043 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Excerpts] A three-member delegation from the Committee for the Defense of Revolution, CDR, Secretariat has returned home after a 3-week working visit to the People's Republic of China. The purpose of the visit, which was at the invitation of the Chinese Government, was to exchange ideas with their Chinese counterparts with the view to broadening and deepening understanding about their experiences and processes of development taking place in both countries. During their stay, members of the delegation visited rural communities to acquaint themselves with peasant life and production arrangements. They also toured factories and other enterprises to see the structure and organization of production and the nature of the relationship between unionized workers, management and the party. The climax of the visit came when the delegation held discussions with the vice chairman of the National People's Congress.

Visiting Bulgarian Delegation Promotes Ties

AB151357 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation from the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa arrived in Accra today for a 3-day visit to Ghana. This is the first leg of a four-nation African tour which will also take them to Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Nigeria.

The leader of the three-member team, Slavcho Trunski, told newsmen that the visit will help strengthen relations between Ghana and Bulgaria. He noted that Bulgaria has cordial links with the TUC [Trades Union Congress], the Peace and Solidarity Council, and some women's associations in Ghana. According to Mr Trunski, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria have a unique opportunity to join forces in their just struggle to emancipate the mass of their peoples. The Bulgarian ambassador to Ghana Kostadin Gyaurov, who met the delegation on arrival, disclosed that a Ghana Government delegation is expected in Bulgaria late in the year for discussions on bilateral issues.

IVORY COAST

Further on Zairian Foreign Minister's Interview

AB161050 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
16 Apr 85 p5

[Second part of interview with Mokolo wa Mpombo, Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation,by Michel Kouame in Abidjan — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Kouame] Zaire has been mostly concerned with the Chadian problem. Your country should be congratulated for the role it has played to restore peace to that country. Despite this, it is still difficult to bring the main parties involved in the conflict to the conference table. What do you think about the situation now prevailing in Chad?

[Mokolo] We did not hesitate for a single moment to answer President Hissien Habre's call. We sent troops to that country to ensure its stability in the face of attacks from outside. We certainly believe that the Chadian problem is an African problem but its solution is first of all the responsibility of the Chadians themselves. It is neither for France, nor Zaire, nor Libya to settle this problem. If the Chadians could be left alone to settle their problem among themselves, there would be a chance for a successful solution. This is really difficult in the present context. It is a problem of personalities, rather than anything else. There is also the action of certain powers supporting the various people involved. The cause of the failure of the various conferences on Chad was the problem of protocol. There is actually a real problem of legitimacy. I think the Chadians must be able to transcend many things in order to talk seriously about their country's future. It is important that the various faction leaders in the country understand that their country will not make any progress at all as long as they continue to quarrel....

[Kouame] Your country was among the first to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. What was the main reason for this attitude since all the countries of our continent have maintained their 1973 stand?

[Mokolo] The reason for this resumption of relations? As I said at the beginning, Zaire's diplomacy is based on principles. It is simply a matter of respect for commitments. You have mentioned the date of 1973. Zaire severed diplomatic relations with Israel on 4 October 1973 at the United Nations. It was President Mobutu who personally announced this to the world. And I must stress that Zaire did not break off its diplomatic relations at the instigation of the OAU. It was in all sovereignty that Zaire decided to sever relations with Israel because it was occupying the territory of a sister country: that was Egypt, a founding member of the OAU. At that time, President Mobutu clearly stressed that he would reconsider the matter if Israel restored the occupied territory to the sister African state of Egypt. You know what the situation now is: Zaire cannot be more Egyptian than Egypt which has established diplomatic relations with Israel. This being the situation, why should Zaire maintain its breach with that country?

What must also be known in this matter is that people are forbidding African countries to do something they allow other countries to do. As you know, the United States, France, Great Britain, and a large number of the countries of the West, America, and Asia have diplomatic relations with Israel. And the Arab countries have very good relations with all these countries. What is paradoxical is that — at the same time — our Arab brothers fail to understand our need to have relations with any country we like. Israel alone is responsbile for what it does. The fact that we have recognized Israel does not mean that we have become its plaything or satellite. My country has always maintained its freedom to say what it feels to Israel. We condemned the massacres at Sabra and Chatila. We condemn other acts that are not good in Israel's diplomacy. We do the same thing with regard to the United States, the Soviet Union, and our Arab brothers....

[Kouame] What is the reason for President Mobutu's call for the creation of a league of black states? Is it merely to have a counterweight to the Arab League?

[Mokolo] The problem that has arisen is undoubtedly due to the fact that President Mobutu used the word league for the black African states. People immediately saw in it an opposition to the Arab League. There is no opposition at all. What I can say is that perhaps the time has come for the black African states to discuss certain problems between themselves just as the Arab states do. This is important. If you consider the problems that have been dividing the OAU for the past few years, you will note that there are more Arab problems than purely African ones. People must be careful about one thing: The blacks have the right to discuss their specific problems among themselves....

MALI

Delegation Leaves for Freetown, Pyongyang

AB151108 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] left Bamako last night for Freetown. The UDPM delegation led by (Vayaze) Mohamed, deputy organizing secretary of the Central Executive Bureau, BEC, and including Lieutenant Colonel Daba Coulibaly, governor of the Kayes Region, and Monzon Keita, permanent secretary of the BEC administrative secretary, will take attend in the conference for the establishment of an African committee for the study of chuche philosophy. After the conference, the same delegation will proceed on to Pyongyang at the invitation of the DPRK scientific academy of chuche philosophy.

Minister Signs Cooperation Agreements With PRC

AB161956 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpt] This afternoon in Koulouba, China and Mali have signed nine agreements amounting to 2.289 billion CFA francs. These agreements, which fall within the framework of the cooperation between the two countries, were signed by Alioune Blondin Beye, the Malian minister of cooperation and (Li Roli), the Chinese charge d'affaires at the Chinese Embassy to Mali.

The agreements will provide for projects in the fields of agro-industry, health and for the Malian Radio Corporation. Under the first agreement China grants a loan of 345 million CFA francs for the rehabilitation of the Sikasso tea factory. Two other agreements amounting to 652.500 million CFA francs were signed for the Malian textile complex. The first agreement provides for purchasing spare parts and the second one is related to the support of Chinese technical assistants working at the complex. Two other agreements were signed to provide for the general rehabilitation of the Kourouma rice mills and the support of the Chinese technical assistants working at the mills. Two other agreements signed concern the sugar refinery complex. The first one is for the purchase of spare parts, amounting to 201.700 million CFA francs, and the second agreement is related to the hiring of French-language interpreter at the sugar complex. As for the construction of the Malian pharmaceutical complex, a loan amounting to 1.335 billion CFA francs was granted to the Malian Government. The last agreement is related to the purchase of spare parts for the transmission center of the national radio and amounts to 28 million CFA francs.

According to the Chinese charge d'affaires, Beijing and Bamako have entered a new phase in their bilateral cooperation through these agreements.

NIGERIA

Immigrants Asked To Regularize Papers or Leave

AB161125 Dakar PANA in English 1115 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Lagos, 16 April (NAN/PANA) — All immigrants living or working in Nigeria without valid documents have been ordered to regularise their documents or leave the country voluntarily before 10 May. A statement in Lagos yesterday by the Ministry of Internal Affairs warned that failure to comply with the directive would force the government to take necessary steps to "ease" the immigrants out of the country.

The statement, signed by the permanent secretary in the ministry, Alhaji Saidu Bada, said that no-respecting nation would sit down and fold its arms while non-citizens broke its laws with "impunity". The ministry estimates that more than 700,000 illegal immigrants were in Nigeria as at the end of last year. The illegal immigrants are in two categories — those escaping from the effects of such natural disasters as drought and those seeking employment, it said.

The ministry noted that the provisions of ECOWAS protocol on the movement of people were misunderstood adding that the protocol provided for a maximum of three months stay without visas for ECOWAS citizens who possessed valid national passports for travel.

Planning Minister Discusses Statistical System

AB151743 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The Federal Government has set up a consultative group to advise it on the formulation of a national population policy. The group has already gone into action. The minister of national planning, Chief Michael Adigun, announced this in Lagos today at a news briefing on the activities of his ministry. He said that three bodies had been established to coordinate and revitalize the national statistical system to achieve desired objectives. They are the National Council on Statistics, the Consultative Committee on Statistics, and the National Advisory Committee on Statistics. In addition, the Federal Office of Statistics has been reorganized into three main departments under a coordinating director to ensure effective performance.

On the proposed establishment of a national data bank in the country, Chief Adigun stated that one national and four sectorial data banks would be set up. They will include an agricultural data bank and an industrial data bank. Others are the Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Industrial Information Center, and a National Office for Technology Transfer.

On Nigeria's economic relations with other countries, Chief Adigun said that as of date, Nigeria had entered into economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreements with 41 countries. Sixteen of such countries are in Africa, another 16 in Europe, and 9 in the Pacific. A lot of benefit, he said, had been derived from the cooperation agreements.

Minister Says Petroleum Company to Liquidate

AB161741 Dakar PANA in English 1637 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Lagos, 16 April (OPECNA/PANA) — The Nigerian Petroleum Refinery Company (NPRC) is to go into voluntary liquidation to allow for a major reorganization, according to an announcement made in Lagos.

According to a Federal Government gazette, notice has been given to the Port Harcourt-based NPRC, and the law firm Adegbite and Co has been named as liquidator "for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the company."

Earlier, Nigerian Minister of Petroleum and Energy Prof Tam David-West announced that the NPRC would be merged into the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC).

Incorporated in 1960 by Shell and British Petroleum (BP), the NPRC allowed the Nigerian Government a 50 percent equity participation in 1962, but the government nationalized BP'S interests in late 1976.

Currently, the NNPC holds 50 percent of the company's shares, the Federal Ministry of Finance 30 percent, Odu'a Investments 10 percent, while the remaining 10 percent is owned jointly by the northern and eastern states.

The NPRC'S current refining capacity stands at 60,000 barrels per day (b/d) against its original output of 30,000 b/d, while its liquefied petroleum gas unit produces 60 tonnes a day.

Nigeria's other refineries at Kaduna and Warri can handle 100,000 b/d, while the fourth processing facility, planned to be located at Alasa-Eleme, will be able to refine 150,000 b/d.

The NPRC'S crude oil and product storage capacity is able to hold 58,000 and 180,000 b/d respectively.

Oil Minister Warns Against Importers

AB122325 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] An embassy official in Lagos is reported to have been duped of a quarter of a million pounds sterling by people who posed as agents or consultants to the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC. The minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, told a news conference in Lagos today that his attention has been called to the existence of those he described as name droppers.

He said these crooks extort from people of large sums of money under the guise that they were the surest way to reach the minister for oil business. Prof David-West made it clear that there were no agents negotiating on his behalf or the NNPC's.

He warned all Nigerians and foreigners to be wary so as not to fall into the hands of crooks and confidence [word indistinct].

Minister Receives Hungarian, SFRY Envoys

AB131132 Lagos NAN in English 1046 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Abuja, April 12 (NAN) — Maj Gen Mamman Vatsa, minister of the federal capital territory, said yesterday in Abuja that the Federal Government would patronise companies and countries that were willing to contribute meaningfully to the country's development.

Receiving the Hungarian ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Josef Bende, in his office, Maj Gen Vatsa said that Nigeria would always remain grateful to countries that assisted it during this difficult period. Ambassador Bende said that Hungary would assist Nigeria in the fields of education and health care delivery.

Receiving the Yugoslav ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Ramadan Marmulaku, Maj Gen Vatsa said that the 96 plots meant for the diplomatic corps in Abuja were now ready. He advised embassies wishing to build in the city to liaise with the Ministry of External Affairs. Ambassador Marmulaku said that Yugoslavia would assist in the development of the new capital if it was invited.

SENEGAL

Opposition Party Members Arrested For Protest

AB162100 Paris AFP in French 1848 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Dakar, 16 Apr (AFP) — According to reliable sources, about 10 militants of the Senegalese Democratic Party, PDS, the main opposition party in Senegal, were arrested in Dakar on Tuesday morning by the police. Certain arrests, the reports said, took place near one of the main mosques in the center of Dakar, where 20 PDS members were about to go and pray.

The PDS leader, Abdoulaye Wade, recently appealed to Senegalese to go to mosques and churches in numbers, every Tuesday, as a sign of protest against the government.

On Tuesday morning, some policemen cordoned off the mosque and prevented people from entering it, so some PDS militants began praying in the street. It was after this event, which apparently led to an exchange of insults between the demonstrators and the policemen, that about 10 militants were arrested.

According to a PDS spokesman, several arrests took place in the very building where the PDS offices are. Three federal leaders of the party are among the people who were arrested, the spokesman added, but no official reason was given for these arrests.

ANGOLA

Communique With Tanzania Condemns Apartheid

MB170843 Luanda Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola and the United Republic of Tanzania have reiterated their condemnation of the criminal apartheid system of South Africa and the illegal occupation of Angolan territory by South African troops. The stand was reiterated in an Angolan-Tanzanian communique recently published in Dar es Salaam at the end of an official visit by Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, Angolan defense minister, to Tanzania. The communique says that both countries agreed to strengthen their military cooperation in all fields within the framework of promoting concerted actions by frontline states. The two countries reaffirmed their firm and unwavering support to the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa waged by SWAPO and the ANC. The Angolan defense minister had earlier visited Zambia, where he was received by his Zambian counterpart with whom he discussed cooperation issues of common interest to the two states.

Dos Santos Meets With Cape Verdian Minister

MB161440 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] In luanda late this morning, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the republic, received Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, the minister of economy and finance of Cape Verde. The Cape Verdian minister was carrying a personal message from President Aristides Pereira to his Angolan counterpart. Osvaldo Lopes da Silva has been in Angola for a week and is expected to return to Cape Verde tomorrow.

CEMA Delegation Begins Cooperation Talks

MB161602 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola and CEMA began a series of talks in Luanda yesterday to examine forms of cooperation between Angola and that organization. New systems of multilateral cooperation with CEMA member countries are under examination within the framework of the programs of reciprocal cooperation for the period between 1986 to 1990. The Angolan delegation is led by Lopo do Nascimento, the Angolan planning minister, while the CEMA delegation is led by that organization's assistant executive secretary. CEMA embodies a group of socialist countries, particularly in Europe, and is aimed at promoting cooperation between all these countries and Third World countries following the path of socialist development.

Power Lines Restored in Malanje, Cuanza Norte

MB151653 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The normal supply of power to the Provinces of Malanje and Cuanza Norte has been reestablished. The two provinces have been deprived of power since 4 April following an act of sabotage carried out by counterrevolutionary groups on the power line from Cambabe to N'dalatando.

BOTSWANA

Minister Says No Threat of Default on Loans

MB170605 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The director of economic affairs in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Kenneth Matambo, has described as absolute nonsense a report in a South African newspaper which claimed that the IMF was worried that many African countries, including Botswana, will not be able to repay their loans for the next 2 years. In an interview with BOPA today Mr Matambo said Botswana was one of the most creditworthy countries in the world. Mr Matambo, who doubted whether the article represented the views of the IMF, said officials of the fund who visited Botswana last month never raised any complaint. He also said that if at all there was any substance in the report, the issue could have also been raised by a team of World Bank officials who visited Botswana just before the Easter holiday.

The South African paper named other African countries said to be heavily indebted to the IMF, among them Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Kenya, Nigeria, and Sudan. The report claimed that the (?prospect) of African default had been highlighted by the recent coup in Sudan.

Disinvestment Stance May Signal Policy Change

MB151033 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English
15 Apr 85 p 2

[By Anton Harber, political reporter]

[Text] Botswana Government officials have spoken positively for the first time about the campaign for disinvestment from South Africa, in what may indicate a rethink of its policy.

In two recent interviews, senior Botswana officials have suggested that disinvestment could be valuable to their country if investors could be encouraged to move to Botswana, rather than to leave the sub-continent altogether.

This may indicate a rethink of policy, since the Botswana Government has previously spoken out against disinvestment from SA.

It has argued that it cannot support the disinvestment campaign because it would be unable to implement it itself.

On the other hand, it has chosen to actively campaign against those countries which feel they are able to disinvest from SA.

The Botswana secretary for external affairs, Mr G.G. Garebamono, said yesterday that if disinvestment could bring a relocation of industries from SA to Botswana, then it would be of some benefit to his country.

The possibility of Botswana trying to use the SA disinvestment moves to attract investors to its own country was originally raised by Mr Garebamono in a recent interview.

Disinvestment, he said, could benefit Botswana if multinational companies realised their investment would be safer if channeled to Botswana.

This was echoed by the assistant minister for finance and development planning, Mr David Magang, in another recent interview. Mr Magang spoke out in favor of complete disinvestment by Western companies from SA. He was quoted as saying Western investors should consider reinvesting their capital in neighboring countries.

Yesterday, Mr Garebamono said the kind of selective disinvestment being considered in Washington would not seriously affect Botswana. He said Botswana had not begun any specific campaign to attract investors leaving SA or contemplating investing there.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Discusses RSA Aid to 'Armed Bandits'

MB161150 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Every sector must organize and plan with precision its participation in the fight against armed bandits. This was stressed by President Samora Machel during his recent working visit to Zambezia Province.

The Mozambican leader, who was speaking at a meeting in Quelimane, laid down master guidelines of the strategy to be adopted in the current phase and referred to the tasks to be undertaken on a short-term basis by the economic and social sectors in light of the war economy policy.

In the meeting, which President Samora Machel chaired with leading party and government cadres in Zambezia, the true nature of terrorism being organized against Mozambique was stressed. The meeting also stressed the role performed by South Africa as an executing agent of the destabilization plot against us by recruiting, training, supplying, guiding, and leading in the field the armed bandits who massacre and rob defenseless civilians and destroy economic installations.

President Samora Machel gave a detailed explanation of the kind of war which is being imposed on the Mozambican people from abroad and its true causes and origins as well as objectives.

The meeting was aimed at analyzing the political, economic, military, and social situation within the national and international contexts. Present at the meeting were members of the Frelimo Party provincial committee and government officials in Zambezia, district administrators, and secretaries of mass democratic, social, and professional organizations. Also present at the meeting was the deputy defense minister, the national FPLM political commissar, the state inspector, and a general officer of the Mozambican Armed Forces.

Machel Hails Continued Frelimo-Tanzania Ties

MB161624 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, President Samora Machel Stressed the need and importance of consolidating and promoting the numerous relations between the Frelimo Party and Chama Cha Mapinduzi [Revolutionary Party of Tanzania]. The Mozambican head of state was speaking at a meeting with Andrew Shija, Chama Cha Mapinduzi secretary for the Dar es Salaam urban area. According to a presidential spokesman, Samora Machel said that the consolidation and promotion of relations between the two parties will enhance mutual acquantances between the Mozambican and Tanzanian peoples. The Mozambican head of state added that enhancing mutual acquaintance, friendship, and solidarity will permit us to broadly build societies in the two countries where happiness, prosperity, and well-being are our chief aspirations.

FPLM Urged To Increase Discipline Organization

MB151310 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Apr 85

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] Our country has been the victim of external aggression ever since our independence was proclaimed. First it was Ian Smith's Rhodesia, then the South African Army and the armed bandits, who have been joined by certain imperialist forces from Western countries or their allies.

Their objective is to overthrow people's power in Mozambique, to usurp our liberty and independence, and to restore colonialism and continuous economic dependence. That would mean even more ignorance, illiteracy, misery, and oppression in Mozambique. That would aggravate the situation we inherited from colonialism and destroy the few roads, bridges, buildings, and railroads in the country.

To understand this situation is to understand the current situation of Mozambique, and it amounts to turning the struggle of all into a struggle carried out by each one of us toward the development of our country, our land.

At present, careless and incompetence are the order of the day at work. Inefficiency advances from sector to sector without our being able to confront it. Inefficiency and laxity stubbornly prevail in the departments and offices which are responsible for the material and ideological weapons which were used to liberate

the fatherland and to place health, education, housing, and justice in the hands of the people. These weapons are rusting, although there are still big battles to be fought.

The FPLM, the combat vanguard, is called upon to serve as the best example of the struggle for development. The FPLM constitutes the highest example of national unity and the struggle against tribalism, racism, regionalism, and internal conflict. The FPLM must be the vanguard force in the struggle against intrigue, rumors, negligence, and indiscipline. The FPLM must be the mirror of the nation which is being built in Mozambique: free from discrimination and with a strong common ideology. Our army, the pride of the nation, places party policy above all else, and orients itself according to its principles. In order to stand firm and have active discipline, our army draws inspiration from the people and the rich experiences they acquired in the people's armed struggle for national liberation.

In order to become the vanguard of this broad fight against underdevelopment, the FPLM must be vigilant over the people; in each labor sector, from the warfront trenches to the city garrisons, the Frelimo soldiers must, above all, be constantly vigilant. Their attitudes and behavior must be inspired by the attitudes and behavior of the people, of their mothers, and of their fathers.

Our soldiers must be first to oil their material and ideological weapons and carry out their struggle both in the jungle and in the cities. Frelimo soldiers must harmonize their ideals with the party's principles, the only force in our struggle for dignity.

Once again, the commanders and commissioners of army units are called upon to carry out the tasks which they have been given as army officers. The strengthening of the common ideology in the army depends to a great extent on the political and ideological work carried out by the commanders and commissioners among the soldiers. The strengthening and solidity of active military discipline depends on orders from commanders and commissioners to army units, and their closeness with the troops.

Only with constant vigilance, block unity, and active discipline will it be possible to open the path to happiness which our people so long for. Let us dislodge negligence, sloth, indiscipline, and bad behavior. Let us elevate the degree of daily demands so that we may rely on ourselves in order to carry out our tasks and thus we will take decisive steps toward defeating anarchy, liberalism, and passivity.

Soldiers, sergeants, and officers of the FPLM: let us launch a political and organization offensive in all sectors, aware that the fight which we are carrying out today is the continuation of the people's armed struggle for national liberation and that the enemy is not just the armed bandits. The armed bandits have their bosses and agents who sow instability in our midst through rumors, smuggling, intrigue, incompetence, and indiscipline in our cities, offices, boardrooms, and labor sectors as well as in villages, in order to stall our development.

Let us take up our material and ideological weapons and defeat the enemy in our midst.

NAMIBIA

Nujoma Criticizes RSA Troop Pullout Plan

MB161845 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has revealed that South Africa plans to turn Caprivi strip into a bantustan and make it a major military base. Speaking at a press conference at State House in Lusaka, at which he also scoffed at South Africa's announcement that it was withdrawing its troops from Angola by the end of the week, Mr Nujoma said his organization had information that the regime had plans to divide Namibia and turn it into a huge military base. He said because South Africa had plans to partition Namibia, the people of Caprivi strip had been left out from participating in the interim government to be launched in June. Mr Nujoma said Caprivi strip was strategically positioned, and once turned into a military base would be used to attack neighboring countries of Zambia, Botswana, Angola, and Zimbabwe.

MPC Leaders To Meet With RSA President 17 Apr

MB161616 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] A leaders delegation of the Multiparty Conference of South-West Africa leaves for Cape Town tommorrow for a second round of talks with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. Radio South-West Africa reports that the talks will probably be about the proposals submitted to President Botha by the conference on an interim government.

In a statement issued in Windhoek, a spokesman for the conference, Mr (Johan de Waal), says that details of the talks will be released on Thursday when the delegation returns to Windhoek. President Botha said after the conference handed him its proposals on 25 March that he would reply within a month. The proposals, among things, make provision for the appointment of a cabinet, a constitutional council, and a National Assembly to lead South-West Africa to speedy independence.

FRG Official Cites Support for Interim Government

MB170721 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Our Africa desk reports that the chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the FRG parliament, Dr (Wiener Marx), says the FRG Government supports an interim government in South-West Africa. The committee, together with the FRG Department of Foreign Affairs, determines the country's foreign policy. In an interview with the South-West Africa information office in Bonn, Dr (Marx) said the FRG supported an interim government in the territory, as long as it did not make a unilateral declaration of independence and did not lay claim to international recognition. Such a government could bring great advantages to the territory and there was no reason why the FRG should not support it.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Comments on Shultz Speech, TV Coverage

MB162046 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2041 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Cape Town, April 16, SAPA — The U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, had made several "important admissions" of positive steps taken by the South African Government to bring about reform, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

He was reacting in Cape Town to an address by Mr Shultz to the National Press Club in Washington. Mr Botha said there was much in the speech with which the South African Government totally disagreed, but it was a pity that the SABC news telecast had focussed on what was mainly the negative part of Mr Shultz address.

Mr Botha's statement read (text):

"It is a pity that the SABC TV news transmission at 8pm contained only the predominantly negative part of Mr Shultz speech and that they could not wait to give an objective version of Mr Shultz entire speech.

"It is true that Mr Shultz made statements with which the government totally disagrees (hoegenaamd nie gediend is nie).

"In fact the American Government increasingly displays a tendency to demand standards from the South African Government not expected from any other government in Africa.

"I have discussed this repeatedly with U.S. representatives and will continue to discuss this decisive aspect with them.

"On the other hand Mr Shultz' speech contains several important admissions of the positive steps that the South African Government has taken to bring about reform under difficult circumstances."

"As I have said there is much of what Mr Shultz had said with which the South African Government disagrees but he also put it clearly that there is appreciation for the problems with which the South African Government is struggling and he gave the South African Government credit for the direction taken in the country.

"He also made it clear that the U.S. Government rejected the use of violence for the achievement of political goals, as well as those who wanted to take the law into their own hands."

Pik Botha Reacts to State Department Statement

MB161135 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1130 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Cape Town, April 16, SAPA — The qualified approval of reform in South Africa given by the United States was prescriptive, racist and denied local black leaders of the credit due to them, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha said today. He was commenting on the reaction received from the U.S. State Department on the government's decision yesterday to scrap the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

To the U.S. it had been a step forward, however there was always a "but" added, Mr Botha said. "What bothers us is this tendency, especially with the United States, to try and judge South Africa by U.S. standards," he said.

It should try and place the whole world on the same standard and then to judge South Africa in that conext.

"We cannot escape the impression that the United States refuses to judge South Africa within the framework of the African continent. "This is purely and simply a form of racialism because to expect higher standards from us than from the rest of Africa needs to be explained by them."

"To answer the statement that they expect higher standards from us than from the rest of Africa, they will have to say that it is because they expect more from whites than blacks," Mr Botha said. The minister and the state president had asked for an explanation for this demand often, "but we get no answers." The repeal of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act like other reforms, had been the result of internal considerations and negotiations.

"It was done because it was in South Africa's best interests," the minister said.

South Africa did not object to criticism from abroad, but the critcism levelled at it was morally selective and pressure was being exerted on South Africa to conform to American standards while the same was not expected from other African countries. Other European countries also tended towards this coersive approach.

"This question is the crux of our dilemma — how must a future South Africa be governed? What standards and norms are to apply — those of Africa or those of the West?"

"This will progressively become the crucial question in future which will demand painful honesty to provide an answer.

"The United States expects us to meet their standards while the same is not demanded of the rest of Africa, from Eastern Europe, South America or eastern countries. We are asking the United States, and particularly the secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, to familiarise themselves with the norms and standards of Africa and then to judge South Africa objectively and to ask what would happen if they should put pressure on us and the norms of Africa take over in South Africa.

"We believe reform must follow the reasonable demands of black leaders, but the United States is depriving these leaders of the credit for reform by its continuous prescriptive demands. The leaders in this country must be given the opportunity to do without the major power struggle, then we will be able to take a quieter and more objective look at our problems," Mr Botha said.

Reportage, Comment on Withdrawal From Angola

Botha Urges Joint Peacekeeping Force

MB161429 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Mr Pik Botha, the minister of foreign affairs, says the government is in favor of the formation of a combined peacekeeping force with Angola to monitor the Angola/South-West Africa border for a fixed period.

In an interview with Radio South-West Africa, Mr Botha gave more details of the announcement made yesterday that South Africa was to withdraw its forces from southern Angola before the end of the week. He said that should it not be possible to organize a peacekeeping force, the Angolan Government would have a greater responsibility to see to it that SWAPO did not intensify its activities against the inhabitants of South-West Africa. He said to evade this responsibility could lead to a situation similar to that which existed before the conclusion of the Lusaka Agreement in February of last year. South Africa would then have no other choice but to strike at SWAPO across the border.

Mr Botha said that the South African withdrawal would probably cause the Joint Monitoring Commission to move to Oskikango on the Angolan/South-West African border.

In an initial reaction, the American Embassy in Pretoria has welcomed the South African announcement. A spokesman for the Embassy said his government would react fully once details of the announcement are known.

Diplomat, Army Chief Comment

MB161940 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1838 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Interviews with Dave Steward and General Jannie Geldenhuys by reporter Andre le Roux on the "News Focus" Program; date not given — video recorded]

[Text] In December of 1983, the South African Defense Force struck mercilessly at SWAPO forces deep inside Angola. Angola, as a result, agreed to join South Africa in efforts to curtail SWAPO and, through the establishment of the Joint Monitoring Commission [JMC] to monitor the South African troop withdrawal. That joint body got stuck for months at Ngiva, 50km north of the South-West African border. The announcement that South Africa is to withdraw all its troops from Angola unilaterally does pose questions. Will it, from a diplomatic point of view, help to get the Cubans out of Angola? What, from a military point of view, are the security implications? Andre le Roux of our political staff puts these questions to the senior South African diplomat who deals with Namibia, and to the chief of the army, General Jannie Geldenhuys, both regular members of the JMC.

[Begin recording][Le Roux] Mr Steward, why this rather sudden decision to withdraw from Angola completely, unilaterally, that is?

[Steward] Well it is not sudden. We have been discussing this whole process of disengagement from Angola for 15 months now. For the last 4 months or so, the main obstacle has been the current rainy season offensive of SWAPO, but the rainy season is drawing to a close and SWAPO's main infiltration has been repulsed. SWAPO has suffered very heavy losses. It is still active but the situation is now well under control.

[Le Roux] Mr Steward, according to the minister's statement there have been difficulties in discussing the problems at ministerial level with the Angolans. Does this unilateral withdrawal mean that there are problems between you and Angola at present?

[Steward] Not at all. As far as we can determine from statements by President Dos Santos, they have wanted us to complete the disengagement for a long time, as the minister's statement makes clear. We are still prepared to speak with the Angolans at the ministerial level at any time, particularly on matters relating to peace and stability in southern Africa.

[Le Roux] Despite the JMC being in place, there have been quite a few incursions and violations of the Lusaka Agreement by SWAPO. Doesn't this withdrawal of yours constitute a further security problem in this regard?

[Steward] No, we do not think so. Indeed, the violations which have been committed during the course of the agreement have been the main cause for the delay. There have been 145 violations to date, and nearly all of those have been the cause of SWAPO. South Africa believes that with the end of the rainy season approaching and with the serious losses inflicted on SWAPO's recent infiltration attempts into the territory the time has is now appropriate to complete the disengagement process. But, there should be no doubt whatsoever that the South African Government will continue to take whatever action is necessary to protect the people of South-West Africa/Namibia against attacks by SWAPO.

[Le Roux] Is that a new threat?

[Steward] This is a statement of fact.

[Le Roux] In the statement yesterday, the minister makes a point that this move could hasten the process for the independence of Namibia/South-West Africa. Can you broaden that?

[Steward] Well, we would hope so, because the main obstacle in the way of independence for Namibia is, and has been for some time, the presence of Cuban forces in Angola. The Angolans have always said that they are there because of the threat from South Africa. Well, now we are completing the disengagement process and we hope that this will make it much easier for the Angolan Government to take a decision on the withdrawal of the Cubans, and if they can take such a decision and if we can reach a firm agreement on this matter then the way will be open to internationally recognized independence for Namibia.

[Le Roux] have you any indication from the Angolans that they will put more pressure on the Cubans to withdraw from their territory due to this move by you?

[Steward] We can only go on what they have said in the past. We certainly hope that this will make it easier for them. This move of the South African Government is taken in good faith in the hope that it will create the sort of climate in which we can solve the problems of Southern Africa in a peaceful fasion. [end recording]

As is clear from Mr Steward's reasoning, the decision to go it alone does have military implications, but do the political considerations of the prospects for peace and the need to speed up the independence of Namibia override what could constitute a military problem?

[Begin recording] [Le Roux] Sir, did the JMC work?

[Geldenhuys] If you asked me if the Lusaka Agreement served its purpose, than I want to repeat that the purpose was not to gain militarily. The purpose was to bring peace and a general feeling of striving toward peace in the area and to settle disputes by way of negotiation. And in that regard the Lusaka Agreement most definitely served its purpose. I think we are all more sensitive to using peaceful means and diplomacy to establish peace. I think that the JMC has provided a mechanism of communication between the South African Government and the Angolan Government, and between military commanders on our side and military commanders on their side, and these discussions certainly assisted toward easing the tension in the area, and possibly to avoid military actions which would otherwise not have been avoided. But, I will be quite honest with you, I can't say that it was a complete success. It is common knowledge that there was an attempt by SWAPO to infiltrate South-West Africa on a big scale again this year. Some of them came through, and in fact in January this year more SWAPO were killed than January of any other year before. So, it didn't put an end to SWAPO's activities, but I think there is a generally more relaxed situation.

[Le Roux] But aren't you exonerating the Angolans for culpability when it comes to SWAPO infiltrating into that area you are now vacating?

[Geldenhuys] No, I don't think so at all. Our prime minister in the past, now the state president, has repeatedly said that countries harboring terrorists — using their countries as a platform for the assaults against us — must be aware, and that we will act against the terrorists in those countries, and we did so as you know. But since then the government had embarked on a new scheme, using negotiations, using diplomacy and such means, peaceful means, to bring peace in this region of southern Africa. But the mere fact that it was found necessary in the past to perform operations across the border and thereby having shown our ability to do so and the will, or the willingness, to do so must always be borne in mind. So, the MPLA government surely knows that if they allow the situation to deteriorate to such an extent that it becomes a serious threat to our security and to the security of South-West Africa then such a possibility of cross-border operations could very well be reconsidered again.

[Le Roux] General, under what circumstances will you then cross the border to have a go at SWAPO?

[Geldenhuys] Well, the Lusaka Agreement, which is the matter that they are discussing at the moment, entails on the South Africa side that we won't move South African Defense Force elements into that area of Angola. The Angolan Government has undertaken not to allow Cuban elements and SWAPO into the area. Now, should the Angolans themselves move in to that area and with sophisticated equipment — with military equipment that are of an aggressive nature like tanks, armored cars, etcetera, and by sophisticated equipment I mean radar, missiles and so on — and if Cubans move into the area, and if there is a dramatic increase in the SWAPO presence and SWAPO activity — aggressive activity accross the border — this could all lead up to a situation where the stability, the security of South-West Africa, is threatened and that could well lead to a situation that may warrant more than normal internal operations.

[Le Roux] Will such a decision to cross the border be a military decision, a political decision, or something of both?

[Geldenhuys] It will be in the first instance a political decision. To cross any international border remains a serious business and the government has always been very responsible in this regard and they will decide if it is necessary or if on the advice of the military they should allow cross-border operations. But, I must say that we regard the South African soldier as our most precious possession and if the lives of our soldiers are in danger, are threatened by a military party crossing our borders, then that commander must take all the steps necessary for the safety of our own troops and it may happen — it has happened — that the best way to protect your own soldiers is to go over to the offensive, and that could lead to a hot pursuit operation.

[Le Roux] Sir, I know it is a difficult question to put to a military man, but the minister says in his statement the pullback could enhance the prospects for peace. Your final comments on that.

[Geldenhuys] It is my opinion not only good to say that you want peace. You must demonstrate that you really commit yourself to your efforts to establish peace, and with the Lusaka Agreement in the first instance that was a demonstration of such commitment to the diplomacy, to the peace diplomacy, and I think now the withdrawal of South African troops — the final withdrawal of South African troops from Angola — is perhaps the best demonstration of the serious light in which the government sees this, and not only its willingness, but its eagerness to promote peace. And I think if all the parties concerned will use the opportunity that is now afforded to them we can certainly promote peace. [end recording]

Troops To Leave 17 April

MB170705 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The last of the South African troops in Angola are being withdrawn today. They will be the last to leave since the army began the invasion of Angola in December 1983, in an Operation Askari, which was launched to wipe out SWAPO bases in

southern Angola. Radio South Africa political staff report that the last soldiers being withdrawn today were directly involved in the work of the Joint Monitoring Commission, which was set up by South Africa and Angola.

The South African Government decided earlier this week to withdraw its troops after a deadlock had been reached over the final 50 km to the South-West Africa/Namibian border. The Joint Monitoring Commission has been stranded at Ongiva for the past 5 months, because of the SWAPO presence in the area. The unilateral South African decision to withdraw is reportedly a direct result of the Joint Monitoring Commission's inability to finalize its movements southwards.

Radio Commentary
MB170924 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The South African Troop Withdrawal from Angola"]

[Text] The announcement by the South African Government that it is withdrawing all its troops from Angola, despite continued SWAPO activity, is an indication of the preparedness of South Africa to bend over backwards to achieve a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and the linked settlement in South-West Africa/Namibia. In terms of the Lusaka accords between South Africa and Angola, South African forces were required to be gradually withdrawn from southern Angola as Angola's People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] forces reestablished control over their territory, and restrained SWAPO from launching attacks on South-West Africa.

SWAPO openly defied the terms of the Lusaka accords and continued unabated attacks on South-West African citizens out of Angola. Nevertheless, the South African Government, pointing out that SWAPO's main attempt to infiltrate South-West Africa has been repulsed, has decided in the interests of stability and progress to withdraw its forces from the south. The South African withdrawal has other implications as well. It cancels the argument frequently raised by the Angolan Government that the only reason the Cubans are in Angola is because South African forces are in their country. By the end of the week, this will no longer be the case, and hopefully there will be a gesture from the Angolan Government recognizing the significance of the South African moves.

In future, the Angolan Government will have to admit that the only reason why the Cubans are in that country is because vast members of Angolans are dissatisfied with the way the MPLA is running the country. Despite the best efforts of Angola's FAPLA forces, bolstered by some 30,000 Cubans, the charismatic Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement is expanding its power base daily. In more than a third of the country, UNITA has no opposition. Its fighting force of some 25,000 men is growing at the rate of 2,000 a year and is capable today of waging a semiconventional war, taking it out of the category of a mere guerrilla group.

The British minister of state responsible for Africa at the foreign office, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, recently said following a visit to Angola that the conflict there had reached the proportion of a substantial civil war. By the end of the week, South Africa will be removed from the Angolan scene, and the ball will be firmly in the court of the MPLA government of Angola.

Racial Sex Offenders To Be Pardoned

MB161042 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] People who fell foul of South Africa's laws against interracial marriage and sex are to be pardoned. Internal Affairs Minister F.W. de Klerk says previous convictions in terms of the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act will not be taken into account in future criminal cases.

In addition, the draft bill recommending repeal, presented to parliament, makes provision for illegal mixed marriages to be legalized retrospectively. This condition will apply even if one of the marriage partners has died.

Commentary on Marriage Law Repeal
MB170825 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Deregulating Intimacy"]

[Text] If South Africa was ever clearly to manifest its peoples' commitment to Christian dealing with one another, to political and social justice, these laws had to go. As long as the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act remained on the statute books, they made a mockery of declarations of determination to eradicate discrimination based purely on color prejudice and privilege. Few measures or actions in this country's history have done so much harm to community relations, probably none has been experienced so intensely and personally humiliating.

The announcement that the legislation is to be repealed in the next couple of months, while it is true that practical difference it will make to life in South Africa will be neglible, is therefore one of the best news items to have emerged from parliament this year. Whatever considerations might originally have justified their enactment, the laws have for years been no more than symbolic. It is common cause that they have served little if any other purpose. No politician or sociologist, no cultural leader, be he for or against the legislation, will argue today that it is effective or even needed in preventing biological integration and the consequent disappearance of his community or nation in its present form.

Throughout the world nations exist and maintain their identity through the natural forces of cultural, social, and ethnic affinity, which operate far more powerfully than any statutory prohibitions would do. No nation has ever been endangered by refusing to interfere by law in the intimate affairs of those few individuals who choose their partners elsewhere. Why then has it taken so long to decide to repeal the legislation? Some critics under-

standably feel that the honest intent of the decision is somewhat negated by the long drawn-out procedures followed before reaching it. They ignore the power of symbolism in the life of the nation.

These laws long ago ceased to be viewed objectively by many, perhaps most members of the white community, in terms of either their purpose or their effectiveness. They had been transmuted into a symbol, a not-to-be-question holy cow, that was imagined somehow to provide a fundamental guarantee-all, to be a (?pillow to maintain) identity and security. Repeal the legislation and that would be the end of white Christian civilization in South Africa. At least that was the unspoken assumption. Stated boldly, the proposition is so patently absurd that it would be hard to find any one subscribing to it, but the holy cows never were clearly stated or examined. Obviously, there are practical mattters to be sorted out. Mixed alliances, however few, will present particular problems with regard to residence, education of children, and so on. But, as the parliamentary committee pointed out, these things can be quite easily arranged administratively to the satisfaction of both the individuals and the community.

It is also obvious that intercultural alliances have their own problems of personal adjustment, but that is a concern of the families, of the church, and above all the people themselves. It is no concern of the state. South Africa and its peoples can manage quite comfortably without these humiliating laws. Their disappearance will not even be noticed by the vast majority.

Police Report 'Sporadic Incidents' of Violence

MB170945 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Sporadic incidents of stone throwing have been reported from parts of the eastern Cape and the Witwatersrand since yesterday. Police and defense force patrols were attacked with stones at Kwazakhele, Cookhouse, Zwide, Kwanobuhle, and Addo. Those responsible were dispersed by tearsmoke and rubber bullets. A number of people were lightly injured in the incidents. Petrol bombs were thrown at houses, shops, and police vehicles.

Further Report

MB170555 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2051 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Johannesburg, April 16, SAPA — Three people have died in continuing unrest in the eastern Cape since the weekend, when seven people were killed. Police discovered the charred body of a black man at Addo, near Port Elizabeth today. The unidentified man was found under a pile of tyres, a police spokesman said in Pretoria. In Soweto, a township of Port Elizabeth, a black male, 28, died of wounds sustained in an earlier attack on the home of a member of the South African Police [SAP]. A man was killed last night after police used tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse a 400-strong crowd looting a supermarket in Langa.

In Kwazakele, near Port Elizabeth, a black male was set alight when he was sprayed with petrol by a mob. His condition is unknown. Also in Kwazakele, four incidents of stone throwing at police patrols were reported.

In the Rosedale township of Uitenhage a delivery vehicle was set alight by a mob and gutted; A tramways bus was gutted; The driver of a delivery vehicle was robbed, and a civilian was stoned by a crowd. He retaliated by firing on them with a pistol but there were no reported injuries, the spokesman said. In Tinus township, Fort Beaufort, two private homes were set alight with petrol bombs and one was gutted. There was no police intervention.

In Alexandra, Johannesburg, several isolated incidents occurred in which police and private vehicles were stoned. Police used tearsmoke to disperse mobs. In Kwathema, on the East Rand, the homes of a black member of policeman's home was gutted while the damage to the mayor's home was serious. In Sasolburg, eight black males and 14 black females were arrested for public violence after a stone throwing incident.

Earlier today, confusion reigned over a report that Cradock community leader, Mr Matthwe Goniwe, was in hospital in a critical condition. He is, in fact, in good health, and was at home with his wife today. Police said they had confused Mr Goniwe with the unidentified man from Soweto who had been in a critical condition and had subsequently died from his injuries and confirmed that Mr Goniwe was quite well.

Earlier today a police spokesman said the unrest situation "appeared to be easing, although there are still elements instigating arson, stonethrowing and murder." Police and troops continued to patrol various townships, the spokesman added.

In Motherwell, a policeman who had been attacked by about 20 people was found unconscious late yesterday by a police patrol, the spokesman said. He added that the policeman was in a serious condition in a Port Elizabeth hospital. Petrol bombs were thrown at two private home in nearby Kwazakele and at the Victoria West home of a policeman, who fired pistol shots at his attackers, the spokesman said. In Sasolburg, police used tearsmoke to disperse a group of about 50 people stoning development board offices, the spokesman said.

Attendence at Ilingelihle's (Cradock) seven schools — boycotted for 15 months — climbed today to 68 percent, according to Mr Job Schoeman, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria. Mr Schoeman pointed out that this percentage probably was not an accurate reflection because it was based on January 1984 enrolment figures and a number of parents subsequently sent their children to schools outside Cradock.

The president of the Cradock Residents Association, Mr Gladwell Makhawula, said that of 4500 pupils in the township, 2053 had attended classes today. He was confident attendance would be back to normal by the weekend. Mr Schoeman said school attendance at other eastern cape schools varied today.

In Port Elizabeth, attendance was normal at all secondary schools barring Masimbane, which recorded a two percent turnout. Port Elizabeth primary school attendance ranged from nil to normal.

Classrooms were empty at the Paterson Township primary school where pupils are demanding the release of pupils arrested last week. Fort Beaufort's three primary schools and Lawson secondary school reported no attendence, as did a Kirkwood junior secondary school and primary school. Total absenteeism was also reported from Pearson, Jansenville, Cookhouse, and Bedford primary schools.

Somerset East's four schools were also empty. According to Mr Schoeman the town's circuit inspector was to meet pupils to discuss their demands. Classes at a senior primary and junior secondary school in Adelaide were suspended indefinitely after pupils arrived at school but refused to attend classes, according to Mr Schoeman.

Commentary Asks Action Against Black 'Anarchy'
MB161118 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "Anarchy — The Demand for Action"]

[Text] It is time for drastic action to be taken against pupils who take the law into their own hands and mete out savage justice. That comment appeared in an editorial in *THE SOWETAN* last Friday, in an appeal for more effective police action against such behavior in the black areas.

It expressed the growing alarm and condemnation that has emerged in the past week from leaders and spokesmen in the black communities, and it was underscored by another weekend of violence in the eastern Cape, which left 7 dead in mob attacks on policemen's houses, 4 policemen and a soldier injured, and 52 people in detention on charges of public violence.

Once again, the violence was characterized by being directed particularly at black people in positions of legal and civil authority, people who oppose the strategy of making the black areas ungovernable, and people who have opted for constitutional means to achieve the demands of their communities.

That it is by no means the spontaneous demonstration portrayed until recently in much of the media was openly stated by an eastern Cape teacher, interviewed on a news program on Sunday. You must remember that this is a concerted effort, said Mr (N.B. Ntseko). It is a well-planned effort, and it is now causing community leaders representing a wide spectrum of political views to take a public stand.

At the weekend Bishop Tutu, condemning the murder of people accused of cooperating with the government, said such actions were undermining the cause of the black man. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said the tactics were not only futile, but gave rise to concern about the future of the black community.

Writing in the *SUNDAY TIMES*, the noted colored educationist, Mr Franklin Sonn, warned: those who burn neighbors' houses, who dance on dead bodies, inspire no confidence that their new South Africa will be an improvement on what we have now. There is only one solution for the situation, says Mayor (Tamsanqa Linde), one of the few remaining eastern Cape councillors who have refused to be intimidated into resigning. Those in authority must maintain law and order. *THE SOWETAN* put it more strongly: the police must put a stop to this nonsense. It is clearly out of order to allow children to march in mobs, looking for victims they can assault in such vicious ways. These children must know that to commit a murder is a crime punishable by death.

If the political contest that is being waged in South Africa's black areas is to be resolved constitutionally, if the field is not to be abandoned to anarchists and revolutionaries, law and order must be enforced in those areas.

For society to accept that a degree of alienation and unrest is inherent in the current transitional period in which those communities find themselves is one thing. For it to be expected to tolerate the organized murder of moderate leaders, destruction of property, and mass intimidation of whole communities is a different matter altogether.

In such a situation pious admonitions to the police to maintain a low profile — in effect to turn a blind eye to wanton lawlessness — and loud protestations against firm law enforcement action are tantamount to siding with the anarchists and the revolutionaries. It is dangerous nonsense.

The duty of the police is to maintain the order, ensure that the laws are upheld, and to protect the people. It is the demand of the vast majority of South Africans, white and black, that duty be carried out effectively.

DIE BEELD Hails Reagan For Constructive Engagement
MB161716 Johannesburg DIE BEELD in Afrikaans
11 Apr 85 p 12

[Editorial: "South Africa and Reagan"]

[Text] For South Africa it is reassuring that America's policy of constructive engagement is not some subsidiary activity of the Department of State but that President Reagan is personally keeping an eye on it; indeed, not the fine print, because that is the task of officials, but certainly the broad approach.

The fact that President Reagan accepts full responsibility also means that he is prepared to accept the political consequences. At the moment it is more harmful to him. Think of the venomous campaign in America, which is trying to get at the Botha government as well as the Reagan administration.

President Reagan's personal concern, and thus better understanding, can bring unexpected bonuses for the Republic, such as his recent condemnation of those in South Africa who do not want a settlement. Leftists and black Americans are not happy about this criticism of elements of the "oppressed black majority".

The Reagan policy testifies to much more responsibility than frequently experienced among Western leaders. Mr David Lange, New Zealand's prime minister, is a miserable example of

someone not seeking solutions but using the South African issue for personal political gain. It is no wonder that he is accused in his own country of hypocrisy and crawling before terrorist organizations.

On the other hand, President Reagan's approach has so much more equilibrium and integrity. There can be long debates on the ultimate significance and results of constructive engagement. There can, however, be no doubt about this: the leading Western country is busy with a serious, well-meaning effort to expedite peace processes in southern Africa, and this should be reason enough for thankfulness in Pretoria.

KwaZulu Letters to U.S. Against Disinvestment
MB160623 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] More than half a million letters to individuals in the United States are being posted from kwaZulu, in an active campaign against disinvestment. This has been said by the chairman of an organization known as the Christian Nationals of South Africa, Mr (Tiny Naidoo).

Mr (Naidoo) said his organization was trying to reach opinion-makers in the private and professional sectors in the United States. Such opinionmakers included lawyers, church leaders, and medical practitioners, rather than politicians.

The letter states among other things that American money is desperately needed in South Africa, not only for social services but also to assist in business ventures, which would generate jobs and solve social problems.

Journalist Responds to U.S. Disinvestment
MB141137 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Apr 85 p. 20

[By Fleur de Villiers: "Why I am Disinvesting in America"]

[Text] No man is an island, he said. Which means that John Donne, that otherwise sensible divine, would probably have made common cause with Senator Edward Kennedy, Mr Stevie Wonder and Ms Amy Carter who believe that, although South Africa is a small country on the other side of the world, they have a sacred duty to make it behave the way they want it to.

Who with varying degrees of sophistication, think they can, by dint of bill, book and plain Yankee can-do, exorcise the apartheid devil and make South Africa obey the American constitution.

Who are convinced that as no country is an island, South Africa can therefore be talked, starved or otherwise brow-beaten into accepting that apartheid diminished everyone — except perhaps Senator Kennedy in his last despairing fling at a White House incumbency.

As John Donne said it, perhaps they can be forgiven for believing it. So for many, many years, did I.

If no man — or country — was an island, surely it behoved me to take an active, concerned and compassionate interest in that great, but flawed country, the United States of America.

I felt about America much the same as its Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, feels about South Africa.

I found I cared deeply about the "future of that beautiful land and the just aspirations of its people".

I also believe that it was in the South African national interest to secure a stable United States.

Indeed so firmly did I believe it, that I invested millions of words and megahours of time on the United States, its problems and its marvellous, but misguided people.

Like many other South Africans, who, through no fault of their own, have found themselves on the U.S. visitors' list, I invested words in the ear of every itinerant American congressman, academic, aid or journalist, who decided that both Washington's snows and its legitimate interest in South Africa were more than enough reason to lure him south every winter.

We invested time in teach-ins, working dinners, conferences, exchange programmes and every other device known to those "bridge builders" whose self-appointed task it is to see the world transformed from a collection of islands into one great continent over which Old Glory will proclaim the millenium of the Pax Americana.

We invested words, time and energy in addressing audiences, from LA to New York, from New York to LA, in the cause of bringing enlightenment and understanding to the New World; to lend support and encouragement to those Americans who would tip the scales in favour of peaceful co-existence and away from their country's destructive passion for meddling in other people's business.

No more. If Senator Kennedy is in favour of disinvestment, so am I. From now on I shall divest myself of my American interest and do my best to persuade other South Africans to do the same.

Unlike Amy Carter I do not intend to chain myself to the American Embassy railings. But I am in favour of a "calibrated response" to America's continued waywardness.

One more congressman demonstrating outside the SA [South African] Embassy and one more visiting American academic gets knocked off my diary.

One more state passes disinvestment laws and two congressmen get the thumbs down when they come to call.

The "principle of conditionality" will come into play. Congress will have two years to come to its senses. After that the embargo will be total.

The carrot has not worked. So now I shall try the stick until the great American public, deprived of wisdom and enlightenment by cultural and intellectual boycott, rises up against congressmen

and academics, against congressional aides and journalists — against all those who insist that it is America's God-given right and duty to interfere in the affairs of others.

There should be no hint in this that a "one-person" (pace the feminists) boycott is going to bring America to its senses, which is why it is essential for all reasonable South Africans to follow suit. Which would leave the itinerant American opinion formers with Bishop Tutu and Jaap Marais and thus strike a great blow for P.W. Botha. But this would be merely an incidental byproduct of our own disinvestment campaign.

After all punishment, not enlightenment, is the real goal of all boycotts and embargoes.

Neither should it be restricted to South Africa. Adopted throughout the West as a precise response to U.S. meddling in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, the Lebanon, Nicaragua and Iran, an anti-American information embargo could well in decades past have made the world safe from communism and secure for democracy — even as it brought home to Washington the fact that nations are indeed islands and want to be left that way.

There is no use crying over spilt blood. But it is not too late to save South Africa from the compulsive American itch to set the world to rights.

Let us disinvest now. We have nothing to lose — but our boredom.

— On second thoughts perhaps it won't be necessary. If Congress succeeds in getting South African Airways knocked out of American skies, the trek south will stop, we will revert to island status and we can all get on with the job of fixing up South Africa in our own unAmerican way.

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Leaves for Cape Town Meetings

MB151700 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, left the country today for Cape Town for a series of meetings with the South African Government officials. In an interview with a senior official in the South African Trade Mission Office in Mbabane, Swaziland Broadcasting Service was reliably informed that the Swazi foreign minister was accompanied by the head of the South African Trade Mission, Mr Sam Sterban, and the Swazi government chief of protocol, Mr John Dube.

The South African Trade Mission said details of the minister's trip will be made available to the press tomorrow when the team comes back to Swaziland.

Sedition Charges To Be Changed to High Treason

MB160811 Mbabane Television Service in English 1815 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Charges of sedition against four former senior army and police officers were dropped in the high court this morning by crown counsel led by Durban advocate Mr Stephen Janson, instructed by local attorneys to [word indistinct]. The four, former commissioner of police Mr Titus Msibi, the former deputy commissioner of police Mr Edgar Hillary, former army chief of staff Mr Mangomeni Ndzimandze and Major Abednigo Dlamini, will now be charged with high treason, along with other people whose names have not yet been disclosed.

A statement issued to the press after the short court appearance of the four before Chief Justice Mr Justice Denzil Will, said further investigations have shown that the unlawful activities allegedly committed by the four along with the other individuals covered a far wider field than had been originally contemplated. The statement said that the charge of high treason [word indistinct] that the four committed certain unspecified acts with the intention of overthrowing the lawful government of Swaziland. The full and further particulars of such acts will be given at the appropriate time, the statement said. The identities of the other people who allegedly conspired with the four, will be disclosed after their arrests. Crown council also informed the high court that the fresh charges will have been framed by today.

After the brief session the four men were taken back into custody, and it was not immediately possible to establish the names of the people allegedly involved in the offense. Representing the accused were Mr Peter Dunseith for Mr Msibi, Mr [word indistinct] for Mr Hillary, and Mr Victor Dlamini for Mr Ndzimandze and Mr Dlamini.

ZAMBIA

Angolan Defense Minister Arrives for Visit

MB161434 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Angolan Defense Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale arrived in Ndola this morning for a 1-day visit, during which he will tour several (?firms) in Luanshya and Ndola. He was met at the airport by Copperbelt member of the Central Committee David Mutale, who told the visitor that the province is the backbone of the country's economy.

Col Pedale, who is leading a 19-man delegation, said the visit is aimed at boosting existing friendly relations between the MPLA and UNIP [United National Independence Party], as well as exchanging ideas for the armed forces.

Kaunda Sends Congratulations to Albanian Leader

MB161636 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has congratulated Ramiz Alia on his election as chairman of the presidium of the

People's Assembly and first secretary of the Labor Party of Albania. Dr Kaunda said in a congratulatory message this morning to the new Albanian leader that Zambia is confident that with Mr Alia's election, Albania should score even more victories in all areas of human endeavor. He said Zambia has followed with keen interest Albania's achievements in its 40 years of independence, and that he appreciated the support Albania continues to render to African peoples in their struggle against colonialism and racism. Mr Alia succeeded President Enver Hoxha, who died last Thursday after four decades of strict communist rule.

India's President Singh To Visit 4-8 May
MB161630 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that President Zail Singh of India is to pay a state visit to Zambia next month at the invitation of President Kaunda. A ministry spokesman said in Lusaka today that the visit is scheduled for 4-8 May.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Congratulates Albania's Ramiz Alia
MB170820 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The first secretary and president of ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has sent a message of congratulations to the new leader of the Albanian Party of Labor, Comrade Ramiz Alia. Comrade Mugabe said ZANU-PF and the Government of Zimbabwe look forward to working closely with the Albanian Party of Labor in the strengthening of the existing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

2 South Africans To Be Deported for 'Subversion'
MB160816 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Two South Africans, (Christopher David Law Henson), and (Darcy du Toit), currently under detention in Zimbabwe, will be declared persona non grata for infiltrating the labor movement and engaging in subversive activities. The minister of state security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, said yesterday that the two men had been trying to subvert the government by using extreme leftist ideas on members of trade unions, workers' committees, and the unemployed.

He said the men formed a group of adherents whom they exposed to military philosophy of trade unionism. Comrade Munangagwa said (Henson) and (Du Toit) hoped to train this small group in subversive activities against the government. They were going to form the nucleus of a larger group which would organize strikes against the government. He said (Henson) infiltrated the labor movement by causing divisions within the Zimbabwe General Engineering and Metal Workers Union, GEMWU.

Under the influence of (Henson), the president of GEMWU, (Nyamunga), began to engage in nonunion activities, and was suspended by the national executive. Comrade Munangagwa stressed that (Henson) and (Du Toit) had tried to subvert Zimbabwe's political system by recruiting counterrevolutionaries in the labor movement.

Security Forces Kill 1 'Dissident'
MB160820 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Security forces killed one dissident in a contact in the (Mangubu) area of the (Mbigila) communal land on Sunday. An army spokesman said the contact took place early in the morning, after security forces patrolling the area received reports of the presence of two dissidents. An AK rifle and ammunition were recovered, and followed-up operations are continuing.

Government Drafting 5-Year Development Plan
MB170759 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The government is drafting a 5-year plan to replace the 3-year transitional development program which ends in July. In an interview at *THE HERALD* yesterday, the minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Ehaouzarira, said the plan will involve the establishment of new financial institutions. Comrade Shamuyarira says that there is a need for creation of institutions which give credits for fertilizers and farming equipment to peasants without demanding the guarantees required by the bank.

He said it is difficult for the people to borrow money from the existing banks because they do not have security to support their borrowings. Comrade Shamuyarira said that in the 5-year development plan, the government intends to press ahead with the social transformation of the economic institutions which are capitalist-oriented. Comrade Shamuyarira who is also a member of the ZANU-PF Political Bureau and the party secretary for information, said the peasants will prove that they are capable of farming, given the necessary input.